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VOL. XXIII NO. 186 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Japan To Supply Munitions To Abyssinia

Big Contract For Arms Signed

JAP MILITARY MISSION TO ADDIS ABABA

Italy's Juggling With Issues Spurs Ethiopia To Prepare For Defence

TURKISH GENERAL TO TRAIN EMPEROR'S ARMY

(SPECIAL CABLE)
ADDIS ABABA, August 5.

Japan is to supply the Abyssinian army with munitions of the latest type. The Government have signed a contract with Japan for the supply of "very heavy consignment" of arms and ammunition, with a view to accelerating the modernisation of the army.

At the same time, arrangements are almost complete for the despatch of a Japanese military and commercial mission here.

QUESTION OF MANDATE

The question of mandate for Abyssinia is coming more to the fore and important circles in the capital are believed not unfavourable to such a mandate being bestowed on Britain or France, but under no circumstances on Italy.

A message from Angora states that the Turkish General, Wahbi Pasha, now at Addis Ababa has been instructed by the Department of National Defence to offer his services as an official instructor to the Abyssinian army.

ITALY PLAYS FOR FREE HAND

Abyssinia Upset By Il Duce's Tactics

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 5.

The publication of the Leagues resolution only served to deepen the general depression caused here by the earlier reports of negotiations.

It is pointed out that during the intervening month, Italy can press on with military preparations.

"Abyssinia is worried over the absence of the Italian declaration that she will not resort to force," declared a high Government official. "Everyday that passes without such a definite declaration enables Italians to better prepare the way for the much-heralded offensive.

Meanwhile, we loyally accept the Leagues proposals, but we are beginning to wonder whether the efficacy of the League is so great as it is made out to be."

EMPEROR THANKS LEAGUE COUNCIL

GENEVA, Aug 5.

The League received a telegram from the Emperor of Abyssinia thanking the Council for their efforts.

The Emperor adds, Abyssinia is firmly resolved to reach a peaceful solution and trusts the efforts of the League for peace will be successful.—Reuter.

"Ethiopian Govt. Fully Satisfied

ADDISABABA, Aug. 5.

A statement issued after the receipt of the League resolution says the second resolution fully satisfied the Ethiopian Government which had not ceased to demand this examination during the last eight months.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIA FOR BRITISH EMPIRE?

Italian Press Charge Against Britain

ROME, Aug. 5.

Italy's abstention from voting on the resolution regarding the League meeting on September 4 does not mean that she will not attend, in which connection, nothing has yet been decided, according to well-informed circles, which reiterated the need for some form of military operation before a settlement could be reached. Rain and mud of Italian East Africa are stated to be making troop movements difficult.

Meantime, Italian newspapers continue to publish articles on Britain's "brutal methods" in colonising as compared with Italy's humane methods. "Lavorna Di Genoa" asserts that Britain's essential motive is that she wants sometime to incorporate Abyssinia in the British Empire. —Reuter.

FRANCE ANXIOUS TO PLACATE ITALY

Britain May Not Get Her Support In Solving Abyssinian Tangle

PATNA, Aug. 4.

Mr. M. Yunus, Bar-at-Law, returned from England yesterday morning.

On being interviewed on the Abyssinian question he stated that he had full opportunity of seeing the Italian Military preparations as he passed through Italy. About the end of May and beginning of June he noticed several Italian ships carrying troops to Italian East Africa. The soldiers seemed to be buoyant and cheerful and they were cheered most vociferously as they passed the steamer "Cante Rose" by which he found great military preparations, especially at Brindisi and Milan. In Brindisi he noticed almost every street and lane full of soldiers marching in uniform. From what he heard and saw, he is of opinion that Italy will not be satisfied unless it gets a protectorate over Abyssinia. The British are interested in maintaining Abyssinian independence, not only due to their vested interests in Abyssinia, but largely due to the prestige of the League of Nations.

Mr. Yunus apprehends that in this laudable effort Britain is not likely to get much support from France, as the Anglo-French relations since the conclusion of the Anglo-German Naval Pact are not as happy as before, and in his opinion France at present seems to be most anxious to placate Italy.—United Press.

A women's meeting was held on Saturday last in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, when several speakers addressed them explaining to them the rights possessed by them under the new Indian Constitution, Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh (third from left in front row) presided over the meeting.

'Congress Municipal Party' For Bombay

At a meeting of some of the Congress members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held at the Congress House on Monday evening a "Congress Municipal Party" was formed. Ten members joined the party immediately after it was formed.

The following are some of the rules which are to be implicitly followed by the members of the Party.

(1) They must be members of the Indian National Congress.

(2) They must wear only Swadeshi.

(3) They must promote intercommunal unity and strive to do away with untouchability.

(4) They must strictly observe the Party discipline.

Mr. Nagindas Master was elected the President of the Party and Mr. S. K. Patil was elected the General Secretary.

MARTIAL LAW IN CRETE

4,000 Strikers Sack Offices And Clash With Police

ATHENS, Aug. 5.

Thirty were wounded, including five policemen at Crete, when 4,000 strikers sacked the administrative offices. Armed police were rushed to the spot and the situation is reported to be grave. Martial law has been proclaimed and military reinforcements have been rushed to the island, and also two torpedo boats and flight bombing planes.—Reuter.

Peace Restored In Crete

ATHENS, Aug. 5.

The Government received a message from General Bacopoulos in Crete stating that order was restored and the strikers were dispersing peacefully.—Reuter.

TAX-THE-RICH BILL

Victory For Roosevelt In Lower House

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

The House of Representatives passed President Roosevelts "tax-the-rich" bill increasing taxes on incomes over 50,000 dollars, which now goes to the Senate, where it is expected to have a stormy reception.

TREMORS ROCK QUETTA AGAIN

QUETTA, Aug 5

Earth tremours still continue.

A fairly severe earthquake shock lasting about five seconds was experienced here at 7 o'clock last evening. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling noise.

Mr. B. M Staig, Earthquake Commissioner, will arrive in Quetta on August 6 and will review the Quetta situation. A. P.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN BENGAL

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5

A severe famine in Bengal is foreshadowed by Mr. C. F. Andrews, who on his return from Calcutta told our representative that there was a threat of failure crops in West Bengal, which following the partial failure crops last year would terribly aggravate the situation. He urged various relief organisations to be prepared.

PROMINENT CONGRESS WORKER RELEASED

Mr. K. A. Venkatramaiya, who was a prominent worker of the Hindustani Seva Dal, was released from Nasik Road Central Prison, on Sunday after serving a term of imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. He played a prominent part in the Kanara no-tax campaign and was arrested at Poona at the time of the Congress leaders' Conference in July 1933.

Mr. Venkatramaiya arrived in Bombay on Monday morning.

INDIAN PRESS IN CRISIS

Andrews Condemns Extension Of Emergency Powers Act

SHANTINIKETAN, Aug. 4.

Interviewed by the United Press Rev. C. F. Andrews regretted that he was obliged to return to England just about the time when the All-India Journalists Conference was going to hold its session in Calcutta on August 17.

"This Press Conference" he said, "is most urgently needed in the face of the grim prospect before us, of the Government of India insisting on the further extension of the Emergency Powers Act at the next session of the Legislative Assembly. My own experience has been that this Emergency Press Act has already led to a definitely harmful curtailment of the freedom of the Press in very important political matters. Editors have been unable to say in public the things which they honestly believe. Such a Press Act would never be tolerated for a single moment in a free country like France, or England. It gives dictatorial powers to the administration such as are used in countries under a dictator and not in democratic countries where the right of the Press to express its opinion has always been regarded as one of the main pillars of national liberty.

"Though I shall not be present, I shall most earnestly pray for the success of the Conference and do my utmost to make known in the London Press and among the London Editors the extreme gravity of the crisis through which the Press in India is passing."

Mr. Andrews further said that he had read with the deepest interest Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose's statement with regard to the need of correcting false reports about India in the foreign Press; and he regarded this issue as one of the most vital that Indian nationalism had to face at the present time. He hoped that the subject would be brought up and discussed thoroughly at the forthcoming All-India Journalists' Conference.—United Press.

SARAT BOSE OFFERS THANKS

Will Do Nothing To Forfeit Love Of His Countrymen

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has issued a statement to the Press conveying thanks to the cordial welcome and good wishes received from all part of the country on his release.

"I hope", he says, "I shall do nothing in private or public life to forfeit love and confidence of my countrymen."—United Press.

Short-Cut To Indian National Freedom

Mr. Andrews On Value Of Appeal To World Moral Conscience

SUPPORTS SUBHAS BOSE'S IDEA OF WELL-ORGANISED PROPAGANDA

CALCUTTA Aug. 5.

In an interview to the "United Press" on the eve of his departure for Allahabad last night Rev. C. F. Andrews strongly emphasised the need for making an appeal on behalf of India to the moral conscience of the world by the strong and persistent dissemination of Truth as the best weapon for gaining her national goal of Poorna Swaraj. The following conversation took place in the course of the interview:

"A MORAL CHALLENGE".

Q.—You are reported to have drawn a conclusion in your book entitled "India and Britain—A Moral Challenge" that nothing less than the entire independence and freedom of choice would satisfy the new generation of men and women who are coming into power in India. Could you kindly suggest what method should be adopted by Indians to determine this choice?

Do you think that the moral sympathy and support of influential foreign powers would be of substantial help to Indian national movement at this stage? If so, what method would you suggest to Indian National Congress for enlisting this international sympathy? Do you approve of the idea of carrying on sustained and well-organised propaganda in the interest of Indian national movement as suggested by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose?

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN EXAMPLE.

A:—There are many methods, which may be adopted, of purely political character. My book deals wth moral rather than political issue, though both the issues are closely linked together. I would point out that no country which has been for long time in subjection to a foreign power has gained its own freedom and independence without making an appeal to the moral conscience of the civilised world. Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was quite right in pointing out how Czechoslovakia gained her full freedom and independence as a nation, chiefly by her persistent and determined appeal to the moral conscience of the world. It had enormous advantage of the advocacy of Masaryk who is one of the world's greatest heroes to-day—a man of sterling virtue so pure that every one, he met with, felt his dignity and patriotism.

Therefore it is clear from history that this appeal to the moral conscience of the world by the strong and persistent dissemination of Truth is, in the long run, the greatest weapon which can be used by a nation in subjection to a foreign power.

May I add one single point that has been somewhat overlooked. The outside world to-day is far closer by air mail to India than it has ever been before. A very large amount of work of replying to anti-Indian propaganda which is being viciously carried on in some countries could be effected through the wide use of air mail, if only an up-to-date organisation existed in India for this purpose. This does not mean that other work on the spot in different countries is unnecessary. But a central organisation in India of very efficient character seems to me to be necessary also.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

Q.—What do you think about to-day's news from Geneva regarding the complete agreement having been reached between Italy and Abyssinia?

A.—It is by far the most hopeful news we have had for many days and if only the moral conscience of the whole world could be directed towards the solution of the grave issue during this month, a fatal war might still be averted. The situation is, however still extremely dangerous. It is well-known that no military operations are possible until September and the very first point to be reached in any negotiations should be the dimunition of a number of Italian troops on the borders of Abyssinia. This diminution may be more feasible, because the climate of August in the Italian territory is terribly trying to European troops.

HIS TOUR PROGRAMME.

Q.—On what date do you sail from Bombay?

A.—I am going through Allahabad to Wardha and also to Ahmedabad. It is probable that I shall sail on August 24 and leave the boat at Marseilles in order to go to Geneva. I may spend a few days in Switzerland if the publication o my new book permits my absence from London.—United Press.

SCENE AT "FREE PRESS" OFFICE

Asst. Editor Threatens Hunger-Strike To Get Arrears Of Salary Of Staff

The Free Press of India Ltd., office was the scene of a demonstration by the "Navbharat," "Navshakti" and the "Free Press Journal" staff clamouring for their arrears of salary.

On Monday the employees had a consultation together outside. Exactly at about 4 p.m. Mr. Sadanand came to the office and the employees all in a body met him in his room. There Mr. Subba Rao, the Assistant Editor of "Free Press Journal," put him questions about disposal of collections and as to how he proposed to pay the staff . He also threatened to go on hunger strike if arrangements to pay the staff were not made forthwith. There was hot passage of words.

COURT RECEIVER.

Mr. Sadanand said that his remedy was that he would ask for a Court Receiver and he would do so immediately.

THREE LIVE BOMBS RECOVERED

MUNSHIGANJ, Aug. 5.

Three live bombs and explosive materials were discovered yesterday following a surprise raid in village Pawaldia. Decca District, by a police party headed by Deputy Superintendent of Munshiganj.

One arrest was effected.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

.. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a qualified lady doctor (Gujrati knowing preferred) for part time service for a charitable dispensary. Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary to Honorary Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association, Mandvi, Bombay. 4669.

European firm requires Salesman for British, Continental and Japanese Woollen and Cotton Fancy Piecegoods. State qualifications and terms, to Box No. 4661, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeon in a second class native state in Kathiawar. Apply stating minimum salary with certificate to Box 1492 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted (1) Shorthand Typist for Solicitors. Salary 35|40 Gujarati-Marathi Preferred. (2) Lady doctors M.B.B.S. Fully qualified F.P.N.A. Nurses. Salary Rs. 200, Rs. 125|150 and Rs. 60. Apply Royal Service Agency 369|371 Hornby Road Nansbhai Lane. 4667.

Wanted respectable parties to push our Industrial Scheme throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply Managing Agents, Griha Lakshmi Insurance Ltd.: 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta. 4664.

Wanted—A Gentleman as a clerk with experience in Steamer Passage Booking. Age 25 to 35. Apply. Box No. 4666, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted some Stockists for Perfumery—salary Rs. 60 p.m. plus commission. For particulars apply J. D. & Co. (Dept. 2), Bhowanipore, Calcutta. (4543).

Required for out of India one compositor well experienced on both Gujarati and English Types in a Printing Press. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 4643, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Travelling Organizers by a respectable Insurance Office on a starting salary of Rs. 35 with prospects plus T.W. and commission. Cash security required Rs. 250. None but influential men should apply to Box No. 4649, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Head Office Manager for an Insurance Company on Rs. 300 p.m. Investment from rupees ten to fifteen thousand essential. Service guaranteed for a definite number of years. Apply Post Box 31, Lahore. (4617).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let in Shrinivas Building, Telang Road, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly. (three minutes from King's Circle) airy and well-ventilated Rooms and Blocks at reduced rents to high class vegetarian Hindus only. Apply there Bhaiya or Second Floor. 4670.

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle. Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri and Co. Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (4508).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matherar.	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Firms and Merchants requiring Buying or Selling medium for Articles of Merchandise on profitable terms, please apply to Tourist Agency, Gobichettipalayam. (4635).

Manufacturers and Representatives desiring Ceylon representation and those interested in the Import of Ceylon's Produce. Apply:—Warden & Co., Box 21, Colombo. (4659).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Spirits will work in your presence —Unseen hand will write your answers by pencil or by fire, see the great Egyptian Spiritualist Mahmaud Bey at Datoobhoy Mansion, Mayo Road, Apollo Bunder, opp. Jehangir Hall. He will solve your worries, difficulties and diseases. Rs. 5 for 5 questions. Ladies half charges. Questions by post give your approximate age. Important events in your palm will be read free. Special charges to see dead, absent, thieves and future partner through his crystal. (4628)

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—A modern English Lathe Machine, Centre 9-1|4", Length of bed 12' and Gap 1-1|2', in perfect working order. Equipped with all chucks and parts. All types of threads can be cut on it. Price Rs. 550 only. More information can be had from:—Samman Turner Electrical Dept., Jodhpur. (4656).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—All sorts of Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4479).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Poona Races—Win Rupees one thousand. Particulars from M.V.S. Nathan, 35|37, Thambuchetty Street, Madras. 4571.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of WATER WORKS OVERSEER for the Surat Borough Municipality on Rs. 70-3-100 with Rs. 3 Cycle Allowance. The applicant must have passed the Diploma Course of a College of Civil Engineering and must have at least three years' practical experience in surveying, levelling, plumbing, and Water supply. Knowledge of Gujarati is essential.

Applications stating age caste, previous experience and other qualifications together with testimonials should reach the Chief Officer on or before the 20th August, 1935.

(Sd.) B.B. MALIA.
Municipal Engineer,
Borough Municipality, Surat.
P.W.D. Office.
Dated 1-8-1935. 1487.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

MR. K. S. SHANBHAG, Insurance Agent, Top Floor, Esmail Building, Loharchawl, Bombay No. 2, holder of Share Certificates Numbers 2466 and 2467 having notified that the said Share Certificates have been LOST or MISPLACED and could not be traced and having requested us to issue duplicates thereof, notice is hereby given that duplicate Share Certificates will be issued by the Company should there be no objection recorded in our Head Office to our so doing within a month of the issue of this notice.

For the Bombay Life Assurance Co Ltd.,
JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd June 1935. 1490.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 449 OF 1935.
Re: RAMJANALLY KASSAMBHOY THAVER, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately trading as Flour Merchant, in the name and style of Ramzan K. Thaver and being proprietor of Kassambhoy Flour Mills at Duncan Road till 5th day of May, 1935, and now Unemployed ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: MANGOOMUL BHAGWANDAS, a firm: Petitioning Creditors.

On the 2nd day of August, 1935 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above-named Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 2nd day of Aug. 1935.
S.J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
1484.

Public Notices

FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

A MAGNIFICENT BUILDING, newly constructed, consisting of 10 rooms and a big hall suitable for cinema purposes. Centrally situated—close to the Ridge—and fitted with water and electric connections

Also a double storied KOTHI adjoining the above building.

Offers to reach the undersigned by 31st August.

Agents dealing in property can also apply stating terms.

RAM SUKH DAS,
Municipal Commissioner, Simla.
1486

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PRANJIVAN MADHAVJI of Bombay, has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him or his nominee, free from all incumbrances, the piece of land, admeasuring 1050 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Vile-Parle, being the South-Western corner piece of the piece of land bearing Survey Number 161, Hissa Number 4 (part) belonging to the said Vendor.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri, this 3rd day of August, 1935.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
1485.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I.C. No. 13 of 1935.
In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, (VII of 1913) AND
In the matter of THE SOCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Bhojraj Issardas ..... Petitioner.

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 18th day of July, 1935, on the petition of the abovenamed petitioner it was ordered that Mr. M. M. Thakore, the Voluntary Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, do resign as such Liquidator and that the Company be compulsorily wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and that Mr. K. K. Talyarkhan, the Court Liquidator, be appointed Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1935.

TULSIDAS A. KARANI,
Attorney for the Petitioner.
1483.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. Bennett & Co. will on Friday the 9th August, 1935 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the Godown No. H 99 of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., at Sewree Cotton Depot:—

On account of the concerned:—
9 Bales Kampala African Cotton.
"AR" Quality (Country Damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Indian And Ceylonese Students Abroad Meet

Fifth Convention Held At Berlin, Sympathises With Quetta Victims

(From A Correspondent).

ROME. July 24.

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the Fourth Convention of the Federation of the Indian and Ceylonese Students Abroad, in Rome, 1934, the present Convention was held in Berlin from 3rd to 8th July 1935 under the able management of the vice-president, Mr. M. L. Gauba of Berlin.

The Convention was attended by more than 50 delegates—of whom 30 were from outside—representing all the principal Indian students' organisations of London, Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Berlin, Munich, Nurberg, Freiberg, Zlin (Czechoslovakia), Rome and Trieste. It was inaugurated in the aula of the University of Berlin by the pro-rector of the University Prof. Dr. Hoppe and by the head of the Studentenschaft of the Berlin University Herr Gutjahr. Prof. Amiya. C. Chakravarty, president of the F. I. C. S. A., in reply thanked all those German organisations which had helped in making the preparations of the Convention, especially the German Academic Exchange Service, German Orient Association and the University of Berlin for offering so many opportunities to the delegates to see the various aspects of German progress in all fields. He also expressed the hope that this Convention will mark a further stage towards the fulfilment of the ideals which the F. I. C. S. A. desired to achieve. During this meeting Dr. Sudhir Sen made a speech in German by tracing the history of the F. I. C. S. A. from its birth and explaining the difficulties in achieving its ideals.

A busy and interesting programme of sight-seeing and excursions to places of interest was arranged for the delegates including a visit to a labour camp.

The session was opened with an address of welcome to the delegates by the vice-president, Mr. M. L. Gauba. A telegram from Mr. Subhas Bose wishing success to the Convention and a letter from the Hindusthan Academical Association of Vienna regretting its inability to send delegates and wishing success to the Convention were read by Mr. Gauba. Prof. Amiya C. Chakravarty, president of the F. I. C. S. A., delivered his address in which he urged the delegates to take active parts in the furtherance of the ideals of the F. I. C. S. A. and direct their activities in making the F. I. C. S. A. known where it was not yet known.

REPORT OF WORK.

The Secretary Mr. D. N. Dubash of Rome, then read his report of the work done since the transfer of the headquarters of the F. I. C. S. A. from Vienna to Rome from the 1st of January of the current year. He said that the long delayed reply was forwarded to the German government in relation to the status of Indians in Germany to the effect that while the F. I. C. S. A. thanked them for the assurances given it did not associate itself with the views expressed in their letter about the inter-racial marriage. Copies of the German government's letter, the reply of the F. I. C. S. A. and the resolutions were sent to the press in India and Germany. Reports of the last Convention and copies of the resolutions were sent to the press and various persons and organisations interested in the work of the F. I. C. S. A. A few Indian papers and reviews had given due publicity to the work of the last Convention and resolutions carried therein although the report had reached them rather late. He further said that a letter was again addressed to the Lloyd Triestino asking if the rebate they allow to the Indian students would be granted on issue of a certificate that the student is a member of the F. I. C. S. A. to which they replied that the 10 per cent. rebate was given only on production of a certificate from the dean of the university where the student prosecutes his studies.

CLUB FOR INDIAN STUDENTS IN ROME.

Further, he said that the F. I. C. S. A. will publish every year a guide book for students which will contain studies in various faculties of the universities of Europe, university fees, cost of living in respective countries, scholarships, countries in which one can practise after having obtained a degree and various other hints which can be useful to a student.

He then informed the delegates that a club for Indian students will be founded when the inauguration of the University Town in Rome takes place on the 28th October next.

Finally, he said that rebate of 75 per cent. had been obtained from the Lloyd Triestino for Indian students studying in Italy only, and the same rebate was not extended to Indian students studying in Great Britain or in other countries in Europe.

Among the resolutions passed, one sympathised with the victims of the Quetta disaster.

Another urged that the F. I. C. S. A. should prepare statistics of Indian students studying at the various Universities or receiving practical training in Europe, and it should also endeavour to put the Indian students studying the same subjects in touch with each other, and that arrangements be made to publish a monthly bulletin.

HOME COMMITTEE.

The following Home Committee was elected to carry on the work of the Association in India:

President:—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Vice-Presidents:—Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Kt. M.A., (Vice-Chancellor Annamallai University, Waltair); Mr. Shyamprasad Mookerji, M.A., Bar-at-Law (Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta).

Members:—
Dr. Ziauddin.—Aligarh University.
Mr. Satyamurthi,—Madras.
Prof. Wadia.—Bombay.
Prof. K. J. Shah.—Bombay.
Prof. Dr. Suniti K. Chatterji, D. Litt.—Calcutta.
Prof. Dr. Kalidas M.A., D. Litt.,—Calcutta.
Mr. S. Shuhrawardy, Bar-at-Law, —Calcutta.
Dr. Beniprasad, LL.D.—Allahabad University.
Sir D. B. Jayatilak—Ceylon.
Prof. Abdur Rahaman Khan—Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Dr. U. N. Nag—Hindu University, Benares.
Col. Amir Ahmed.—Bhopal State, Bhopal.
Dr. S. K. Sircar, D. Sc. (London) —Calcutta.
Dr. Bedi—Lahore.

THANA SANITARY INSPECTOR'S CASE

Conviction Confirmed But Sentence Of Imprisonment Remitted

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 5

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in the appeal filed by Balkrishna Govind Chawan, assistant Sanitary Inspector of the Thana Municipality.

The appeal was against the order of his conviction on a charge of outraging the modesty of a 14-year-old fishergirl at Thana on the morning of January 9 last, and the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, passed by Mr M. B. Kunte, the then City Magistrate of Thana, in May last.

The Sessions Judge partly allowed the appeal. He upheld the appellant's conviction, but set aside the substantive sentence of one month's hard labour, while retaining the fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad, Bar-at-Law, (with Messrs. Saraf and W. A. Rege) appeared for the appellant, and Mr. A. V. Chitre, assistant public prosecutor, with Mr. N. B. Yerawdekar, police prosecutor, for the Crown.

104-YEAR OLD MAN ACCUSED

COLOMBO. (By Mail)

A man who claimed to be 104 years appeared before the Matugama Police Court to answer a charge of grievous hurt on a neighbour. He pleaded "guilty".

In the course of his evidence he stated that he had had eight wives, all of whom were dead. The Magistrate has fixed August 7, for further inquiry.

A pupil of the Elementary School near Malapally, Madras, was killed and about thirty boys were injured when the school building collapsed during a strong storm.

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*Argun ,,	26th July	28th ,,
Atlantic ,,	19th Aug.	.....
Iwatesan ,,	24th ,,	3rd Sept

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DRILLED HOLE IN WALL?

Alleged Thieves Daring Stratagem In Theft Of Rs. 1,950 From Building

BOMBAY, Monday

Following a theft from a building on Wadi-Cadell Road, on Thursday last of Government Currency Notes and cash valued at Rs. 1,950, Raghunath Hari Bole and three others were placed before the Dadar Magistrate today and ordered to be remanded to custody for eight days.

While committing the theft, the accused are stated to have adopted an ingenious method. They drilled a hole in the wall near the door-post of the complainant Kashinath Deoji's house and are alleged to have pressed their hands into the hole and unlocked the door.

They then went in and came out with a coat containing the above-stated amount.

ALLEGED TRICK ON HAWKERS

Constable Hurts Himself In Attempt To Arrest 4 Men

BOMBAY, Monday

Posing as Policemen four persons began to collect money from the hawkers in the busy crowd of Naga-Panchami fair at Nagpada last night and a real constable, who tried to interfere, got his nasal bone fractured by one of the posers.

While their collection progressed unobstructed for some time, one of the hawkers, picked up an altercation with them and this attracted a genuine Policeman who wanted them all to go to the Police Station.

The posers, who became irritated at the inevitability of their trick being found out, began to abuse the Policeman and one of them raised a wooden stick to assault him. The Constable snatched the stick from his hand, when the desperate poser is alleged to have butted his head against the Constable's nose and caused a fracture of the nasal bone.

Two other Policemen had to run to the rescue of their comrade.

Ashkali Zahidali one of the men, was arrested. He was produced before the Mazagaon Court to-day and was remanded into custody for five days.

Information has been received from Girdhi that several houses in Domchanch near Kodarma were raided by the police and a considerable quantity of unlicensed dynamites, gun-powder and cartridges were seized besides illicit mica.

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HAMALS' STRIKE CONTINUES

Contractors Engage New Men But Not Likely To Pay Them High Wages Long

BOMBAY, Monday

The 500 Hamals at Wari Bander Goods Depot, are still on strike The contractors have engaged 300 new men to fill the places of the strikers As the new men are paid at the rate of Rupee one per day, the contractors are not likely to pay them long and it is hoped some settlement will be arrived at with the strikers soon

The strikers collected near the gates this morning and dispersed about noon.

LIVING ON IMMORAL EARNINGS

Charge Against Two Women

BOMBAY, Monday

The story of how two women were alleged to have procured young girls for immoral purposes in a thickly populated locality in Khetwadi, was narrated before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on Monday when Sub-Inspector Patankar of the Vigilance Branch (C. I. D.) produced Banubai wife of Rambhau Deshpande and Radhubai wife of Gangaram Dhumal on a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution.

In applying for remand of the accused to police custody, the police officer stated that while investigating a case Mr P. G Naik, workers of the Bombay Vigilance Association, met the first accused. She took him to her house and told him that she had good girls and would keep them ready at any time. Mr. Naik made further investigation and the matter was placed in the hands of the police.

On Saturday evening two bogus customers with marked money were sent to the place with Mr. Naik. A young girl is alleged to have been brought from the neighbouring house and introduced to the bogus customers. While the accused were keeping watch on two different doors Deputy Inspector Salaskar and Sub-Inspectors Jayavant and Patankar arrived and put the accused under arrest.

The two accused were bailed out.

TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. T. N. MALVI

Community Appoint Committee To Organise Public Meeting And Memorial

A meeting of the members of the Surti Dassa Porward community was held at Morar Baug near C. P. Tank at 3 p.m. on Sunday to mourn the death of Mr. Tribhuvandas N. Malvi, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Solicitor which took place on the 23rd of July last. A large number of members were present.

A resolution placing on record the various charities and public institutions established and managed by the deceased and his work in the matter of Social Reform in general and the Surti community in particular and expressing the sense of loss sustained by the Gujarati community by the death of Mr. Malvi was passed by all present standing. A further resolution authorised the trustees of the community to convey to the widow and son of the deceased sincere condolences on behalf of the community.

It was also resolved to raise a suitable Memorial in the memory of the deceased.

A letter addressed to the President by some of the friends and admirers of the deceased was then read and pursuant to the request contained therein it was resolved to call a joint meeting of the friends and admirers of the deceased and the members of the community publicly to place on record the services rendered by the deceased to the public in general and to the Hindu community in particular and to raise a suitable memorial to perpetuate his memory. A Committee was appointed to carry out the said resolution.

The community unanimously voted a sum of Rs. 1,001 to the Memorial Fund and called upon all other organisations and members of the community to liberally subscribe to the said Fund.

STOLEN CYCLE QUICKLY RECOVERED

BOMBAY, Monday

On Sunday evening, a person, who went to attend a picture at the Venus Cinema had an unhappy experience. On going into the theatre, he put his cycle in the stand safely locked But it was not quite safe.

When he came out, to his surprise, he found his vehicle missing. A screw driver was found on the ground.

Janadhan Panduranga, who is alleged to have been responsible for the theft and from whom the cycle was recovered, was arrested by the Kalachowkie police this morning and was remanded at the Mazagaon Court for a week, pending further enquiries.

BEGGAR MEETS TRAGIC END

Crushed By Taxi While Waiting For Alms From Tram Passengers

BOMBAY, Monday

A beggar boy, whose habitat was the foot-path at the Junction of Bhendi Bazaar and Sandhurst Road and who crawls to beg from the tram passengers, his legs having been paralysed, was fatally run over by a taxi, while asking for a pice from the passengers in a tram, that stopped at the spot on Friday morning.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died last evening.

At the inquest held to-day on Hamid Peersab (14) the deceased, evidence revealed that he was sitting below the foot-path to see if anybody from a tram that had just come would give him a pice. The driver of the taxi which was standing there, it is stated could not see the begger boy and started his car after sounding the horn. The left wheel of the car ran over the boy's leg and he was seriously injured.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was: "Death due to obstruction of blood vessel in the lungs following upon fracture of the bones of the left leg, that having been accidentally crushed by a taxi car."

GOLDSMITH ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Pledged Gold Entrusted To Him With Marwaris

BOMBAY, Monday

As a sequel to a complaint of criminal breach of trust to the extent of Rs. 1,080 by Bara Mandir, Girgaum, Ratilal Maganlal, a goldsmith and stone-setter of the Mandir, was arrested and placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum to-day.

In applying for remand into custody of the accused, the Police stated that the Goldsmith was entrusted with a certain gold frame to have some precious stones set on it.

For about 14 months both the Goldsmith and the gold frame, the officer stated, were not to be found.

Then again the Goldsmith came on the scene and again wanted some more gold to "finish" the work he had undertaken.

Complying with his request, and making one note of the quantity of gold given to him, the Manager of the Mandir, gave him more gold.

On August 3 the Manager grew suspicious about the whole affair and asked the accused how much time he would take to finish his work, whereupon the accused stated that he had pledged all the gold with different Marwaris at Zhaveri Bazar.

The matter was finally reported to the Police and it subsequently turned out that two more sepoys of the Mandir, who had given him gold to prepare some ornaments had shared the same fate.

The accused was ordered to be remanded for a period of 14 days, pending further Police investigations.

GIRL KIDNAPPED

Two Men Arrested But Missing Girl Not Yet Traced

BOMBAY, Monday

How a Mahomedan girl, aged 14 was kidnapped from Poibawdi on Friday last, was narrated to-day before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magstrate, Dadar.

The Police, in applying for remand of Sakhuvad Ahmed Hussain and Inatkhan Subhankhan, the two accued in the case, stated that they assured the mother of the girl, after the offence was committed that the girl was safe in their custody .

On the second instant the mother met the second accused, when he told her that he had taken the girl to the Apollo Cinema the previous night.

The Police added that the girl had not yet been traced. Whereupon His Worship ordered the accused to be remanded into custody for a period of ten days to enable the Police to make further enquiries.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BOOKS

BOMBAY, Monday

A Muslim, who was found with a number of new books, six volumes of "Twentieth Century Business Practice" and four copies of "Carcise Oxford English Dictionary" yesterday was arrested by the police on suspicion.

Questioned, he said that he purchased them from Harry and Co., Hornby Road, sometime ago. But, it appears, police enquiries did not enable them to find such a firm at all so, the police arrested him and released him on bail.

The bail period of Ahmed Haji Mahomed, the accused was extended at the Mazagaon Court to-day till August 19.

CYCLISTS FINED "EN MASSE"

528 Suffer Penalty For Violating Traffic Rules

KARACHI, Aug. 4

For violating the traffic rules, the police in Karachi have so far challaned 528 cyclists who have been fined by the Night Court from one to five rupees. The fines realised have amounted to Rs. 2,000.—United Press.

POLICE RAID PAN-SHOP

Arrest Owner And Seize Cash And "Betting Slips"

BOMBAY, Monday

A pan-shop situated at the junction of Medows Street and Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, was raided on Saturday night by the Palton Road Police under a gaming warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch.

Somaya Thimma, the owner of the pan-shop was arrested in the course of the raid and some cash, marked coins, betting slips and note-books were seized from the premises by the police. The accused was released on bail by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Esplanade, to-day.

Released on Bail

Usman Abdul Rehman, who was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on Saturday, on a charge of receiving 'satta' bets, was enlarged on bail at the Esplanade Police Court, to-day.

SALESMAN ARRESTED

Accused Of Misappropriating Rs. 200 Collected From Bombay Merchants

BOMBAY, Monday

G. Krishnarao a Hindu salesman employed by Mr. E. S. Best, Manufacturers' Representatives, having his office at Goa Street, Fort was arrested by the Police at Ajmer on a charge of criminal misappropriation of money to the extent of Rs. 300 belonging to the Company and was brought to Bombay, to stand his trial here, on Saturday, last.

He was produced before Mr. D. N. D Khandalawalla at the Esplanade Police Court to-day and remanded to police custody till August 12, pending inquiries.

The prosecution case was that the accused collected, in the course of his duties as a salesman, a sum of Rs. 200 from various merchants in the city and misappropriated the same. It was further stated that he had also prepared false bills increasing the actual amounts, and collected money from the dealers.

Subsequently, the accused absconded.

From enquiries made it was later learnt that the accused had taken up a new appointment as a travelling agent with Messrs C. I. Javeri and Co., Nagdevi Street, Bombay, and had gone to Ajmer on tour. The matter was, therefore, communicated to the Superintendent of Police, Ajmer Merwara, and the accused was arrested.

JAM MILL THEFT ARRESTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Kalachowki Police claim to have arrested a gang of five persons, who are alleged to have been responsible for a series of burglaries in the city. Several house-breaking instruments were also seized from them.

It was the same gang in all probability the Police allege, that was responsible for the burglary in Jam Mill and theft of cloth on July 29. Till now five persons have been arrested.

The residence of the gang was traced to Pakilwala's Chawl and three of them were arrested there. Three house-breaking instruments, a hole-boring machine and other implements and a big pen-knife were seized from that room.

Ramlal Mohanlal and four others, who were arrested, were produced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, at the Mazagaon Court to-day, and were remanded in custody for fourteen days to facilitate further investigations by the Police.

Alleged Pickpocket Caught Red-Handed

BOMBAY, Monday.

While three persons were engaged in observing the antics of monkeys in the Victoria Gardens on Saturday evening, another stranger who was standing nearby, was cleverly cutting the pocket of one of them.

But he was outwitted, when he was, with greater cleverness, caught red-handed by his prey and was handed over to the police.

Babu Hussein Gulam Hussein, the accused, was produced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and was ordered to be remanded in custody for a fortnight.

BENDA INCIDENT

Seth Govindas To Raise It In Assembly

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 5.

Further enquiries made in connection with the Village Benda incident which took place on the night of July 18 last, and resulted in one villager's death and injuries to several others, go to show that Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. with a view to acquaint himself with the real situation of the village and facts of the unfortunate incident, visited village Benda and made inquiries from the victims of the incident.

After returning from the village he, in order to throw further light on the subject, has given a notice to move an adjournment motion in the forthcoming sessions of the Legislative Assembly, with the following wordings:—"That this House do adjourn now to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the situation created by the rioting of the soldiers of the King's Regiment at Jubbulpore in the Village of Benda, near Jubbulpore, C.P."

Apart from giving the notice to move this adjournment motion Seth Govind Das has further given a notice to ask a few short notice questions on the subject.

In the meantime the proceedings of the court of enquiry, which was instituted by the authorities to enquire into the matter, are still in progress.—United Press.

SCIENCE CONGRESS AT INDORE

Dr. P. C. Basu Elected R. C. Chairman

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Aug. 3.

The 23rd session of the Indian Science Congress, which will be held in Indore from January 2nd to 8th next year, promises to be a unique event. The Maharaja Holkar has consented to be the patron. Sir Upendranath Brahmachari of Calcutta will be President. A Reception Committee has been formed with Dr. P. C. Basu, Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, as the Chairman.

The choice of Sectional Presidents is appropriate. Dr. T. Royds, Director Kodaikanal Observatory will preside over Mathematics and Physics Section, while Dr. P. C. Guha, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Science, Bangalore will be President of the Chemistry Section. Mr. A. K. Yagna Narayan Aiyer, Retd., Director, Agriculture, Bangalore, is President of the Agricultural Section. Interesting Papers on Agriculture will be read by Mr. Y. D. Wad, Chief Chemist and Mr. G. C. Tambe of Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.

The Associated Press message emanating from Indore and published in the Bombay Papers that Dr. Basu, Vice Chancellor Agra University and Principal Holkar College, has been appointed adviser to R. B. S. M. Bapna when the latter proceeds to attend the League of Nations meeting in September next, is incorrect.

CAWNPORE MAZDUR SABHA'S POLICY

Secretary To Report After-Consultation With Millowners

CAWNPORE, Aug. 3.

A meeting of the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha Executive Committee with Mr. Seetaram Misra in the chair passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha hereby directs its General Secretary, Mr. Surya Prasad Awasthi, to send the following demands of the Mazdur Sabha to all the mill-owners of Cawnpore, authorises him to talk over the matter with them on the basis of these recommendations, and to prepare his report thereon:

1. The policy of the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha towards those mills which recognise the Sabha in regard to strikes will be:

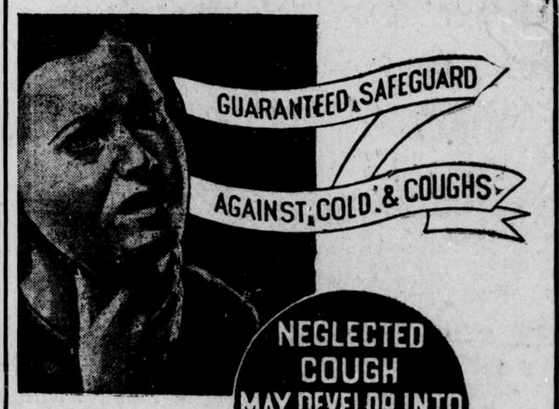
(a) The Mazdur Sabha will take up only those strikes in such mills which have been previously sanctioned by the Sabha.

(b) The Mazdur Sabha will sanction strikes in such mills only when the workers there have grievances for the redress of which all avenue have been exhausted.

2. In such mills, before a strike is declared, the following conditions will have to be complied with:

(a) At least 75 per cent. of the workers in the mill be in favour of the strike, the opinion to be taken by ballot.

(b) A notice of at least two weeks will have to be given to the mill concerned.—United Press.



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Ecclesiastic (outside) finished in front of Zorawar and Young Bachelor in the Andover Plate, to pay Rs. 124 for win.

Ecclesiastic, the winner of the Andover Plate, led in by Trainer Ringstead.

Mr. Karmally, the only bookmaker to stand up at Poona on Saturday, was the object of curiosity. Punters stood round his booth to see whether he was attracting any business.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Make International Contests Truly Representative

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

ENGLAND'S OVERWHELMING SUCCESS IN DAVIS CUP.

For the third year in succession England has won the most important international lawn tennis tournament—the Davis Cup—by vanquishing America in the Challenge round. Her success was so convincing and overwhelming that her opponent could not snatch away a single match from her. In this all prophets including myself, have been falsified. I am not ashamed of it. We are bound to fail when players break through their forms and records to win or lose, as was the case with the British and American players in the matches in question. In truth, these unexpected upsets add all the charm and attraction to competitive games. If the results were to come according to schedules and forecasts, all interest in the fights would vanish.

PERRY AND AUSTIN, THE HEROES.

For his wonderful success England has to thank Fred Perry and "Bunny" Austin for their great victories in Singles and Hughes and Tuckey in Doubles. As was expected Perry did not meet with any serious opposition either from Donald Budge or Wilmer Allison, although he lost a set to each of them. But the 19th-year old Californian showed in no unerring terms that he was a force to be seriously reckoned with in the near future. Austin on the other hand, had keen struggles with both the Americans lasting over five sets. In his first match with Allison, the latter held the upper hand upto the third set and was again at match point in the final set. But the indomitable courage and resourcefulness of the Englishman held him to the last to win by the barest of margins.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

This was, indeed, unlucky for the Americans. Had they won this match the whole aspect of the contest would have changed. But that was not to be. To add to the Visitors' discomfiture, Allison and Van Ryn who were recognised as the strongest doubles pair in the world, were subdued by the England's rising pair, Hughes and Tuckey. Most of the credit for this amazing success goes to Tuckey, the new Davis Cup player for Britain, who played in a devastating form to outwit his redoubtable antagonists now and again. There was an unfortunate incident in this match which created a certain amount of bitterness of feeling among the American players, and it was that Van Ryn was foot faulted at set point in the fourth set of the match.

AMERICAN'S TACTICAL BLUNDER.

With the loss of the doubles match, America had lost the Davis Cup once again. I do not think that if the American pair had won this match, they might have wrested the Davis Cup from Britain. Their only chance was with Austin. If Allison had conquered him or if Budge had been allowed to play him first for a win, as he had done at Wimbledon, the psychological effect would have been all in their favour. Having lost that, they had practically lost the Cup. Because Perry was sure to win his second match. I think the American Captain committed a tactical blunder in not playing Sidney Wood in the Singles as it was originally appointed. It is true that Wood's form was not up to the standard which gained for him the Wimbledon Crown in 1931. Similar was the condition with Austin. Anyway, the Americans paid the penalty for this obvious mistake by losing the remaining Singles matches to Perry and Austin through Allison and Budge respectively.

Britain's Hopes To Eclipse Previous Records.

Last year Frank Shields and Sidney Wood played against Perry and Austin alternately in Singles and lost. The only match the Americans won was in Doubles, Lott Stoephen being victorious against Hughes and Lee. Having found a Doubles pair who are capable of beating the world beaters—though the latter had already lost to the Australians, Crawford and Qinst, in the Wimbledon final—British hopes have been raised to equalise the previous records of the Americans and the French. The former won for seven years at a stretch from 1920 to 1926 and the latter followed on till 1932. It remains to be seen if Perry and Austin will last long enough in form and luck to realise this hope.

All Must Play Through.

To my mind, the present system of allowing the holders to play only in the challenge round is iniquitous and unjustifiable. It gives the holders an undue advantage over their struggling opponents. As in the case of the Wimbledon Championships this system should be abolished and the champions should be made to take part in the tournament right from the beginning. Whatever justification there might have been for the Wimbledon Tournament, there is none for the Davis Cup. The contestants in the former at any rate had to play in one place, while in the latter they have to race from country to country and play under diverse conditions and against a huge number of players and run through the whole gamut of engagements within a specified period. These handicaps sap the energy and vitality of the players to a great extent. Of course that cannot be helped. But the conditions must be even for all—whether champions or mere runners.

Professionals Must Be Included.

Under the present conditions England has to be acclaimed as champion tennis nation of the world. I do compliment her on her good fortune. I should however like the battle to be fought between the best representatives of all the countries—whether they are amateurs or professional. I shall dilate on the latter problem once again in a later article. But for the present, I do not see why the professionals should not be allowed to participate in such international contests when they are allowed to do so in games like cricket and golf.

Mr. Fahad Ramuah's "Suhama" (Harrabie up) which won the Ghorpuri Plate in the first race on the opening day of the Poona Season.

A group of Parsi ladies seen at Poona Races on Saturday. Misses Kothawala sisters of Poona who are regular visitors.

FORGING ARREST WARRANTS

Co-op. Department Employee Charged With Offence

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

A sensational case of forging by an employee of the Co-operative Department is reported from Lyallpur.

It is stated that he managed to secure some blank forms of warrants of arrests, attachment and auction and by affixing the signature of the local Sub-Judge used to serve them on ignorant villagers and by giving them threat of executing those warrants extracted money from them.

Suspecting foul play the bailiff of the Co-operative Department reported the matter to the Sub-Judge concerned who is holding an enquiry. It is understood that the employee has confessed some charges.—United Press.

TWO YEARS AND FINE FOR COCAINE SMUGGLING

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5.

Remarking that he could impose severer sentence under law Mr. S. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate convicted Manney Khan Rampuri, a Pathan under Section 14, Dangerous Drugs Act, for importing cocaine inter-provincially and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to six months' more. The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy which was refused.

It may be recalled that the accused was arrested at the Delhi Station with contraband cocaine worth Rs. 12,000 on July 26 last.—United Press.

ALLEGED FRATRICIDE BY ZEMINDAR

ETAWAH, Aug. 4.

The younger brother is reported to have killed his elder in a village in the district.

It is said that owing to certain family difference which arose there was some ill feeling between them. One day in the morning the younger brother took the elder brother in the room of his house where straw was stocked for the cattle and cut off his head with the help of several other persons who were hiding there.

The deceased was a Zamindar and Brahmin by caste. The dead body has been sent for post mortem examination.—United Press.

SATIRANJAN MEMORIAL SHIELD

Tall Scoring By L. L. I. Followers

In the first round of the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament conducted by the Indian Football League, three matches were played during the week-end.

On Saturday, the Havero Sports Club met the Bhoiwada Cross Football Club and defeated them by the odd goal in three. The latter though a new combination showed plenty of activity and enterprise in their movements and held the third team of the Bengal Club League Tournament at bay for a considerable part of the game. Gupte, their little custodian, deserves high praise for the way he negotiated and cleared the repeated attacks of the Havero forwards. Mendon opened the account for Havero and Gowan of Bhoiwada scored the equaliser. Ramnathan booked the winning goal almost at the call of time.

The Results

HAVERO SPORTS 2 goals.
BHOIWADA CROSS F. C. 1 goal.

THE TEAMS.

HAVERO SPORTS: B. K. Mendon; Suvarna and Karkera; Verappa, Salian and Kotian; Rao, D. M. Mendon, Ramnathan, V. T. Mendon and Kookra.

BHOIWADA CROSS F. C.: Gupte; Vithal and Sansgora; Porsa, Sasalkar, and Anand; Om Prakash, Jadav, Gowan, Bhujraj and Mahtre.

BENGAL CLUB "B" TROUNCED

The first game on Sunday was between the second string of the Bengal Club and Durham Light Infantry Followers. The former were composed of some of the old War Horses of the late Bengal United F. C. and were no match for the team which held the Bombay City to a draw recently in in the semi-finals of the Nadkarni Cup, only to succumb in the replay by a solitary goal. The followers won by eleven goals to nil, of which three each were registered by Ambia and Dadoo, a brace each by Noorie and Lachman and the last by Siva.

The Result

D. L. I. FOLLOWERS 11 goals.
BENGAL CLUB "B" Nil.

THE TEAMS.

D. L. I. FOLLOWERS: Nagima; Mohidin and Karim; Sohan, Tekchand and Munswamy; Ambia, Lachman, Dadoo, Noorie and Siva.

BENGAL CLUB "B": S. N. Dey; Paul and Sarkar; Bhawmik, Chowdhury and Burman; Bose, Chakravarty, B. Sen, D. Dey and M. Sen.

ST. XAVIERS' POOR SHOW

The St Xaviers College who came with the reputation of being the runners-up in the Bombay University Tournament last year, went down rather badly before the G. I. P. Mechanics Institute by 4 goals to 1. The Mechanics opened their attack in a most promising fashion and scored three goals in quick succession, through Higson, their leader. It looked as if they were going to beat the record put up by the D. L. I. Followers in the earlier match of the day. But they slackened their pace which gave the Collegians a chance to find their foothold. A penalty kick against the Railwaymen gave them the opportunity of reducing the margin. Saldanha converting the Spot-Kick neatly. Thereafter the Mechanics tried hard to increase the margin, but only one more came their way, Pearson being responsible for the shot.

The Result

G. I. P. MECHANICS INST. 4 goals.
ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE 1 goal.

THE TEAMS.

G. I. P. MECHANICS INSTITUTE: Phipps; Harris and Smith; Thomas, Sullivan and O'Brien; Carr, Pearson, Higson, Peters, and Yearly.

ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE: D'Sa; Saldanha and D'Souza; Nazareth, Rose and Dias; Pinto, Paes, Price, D'Costa and Pereira.

Entries For Saturday's Races At Poona

The following are the entries for the Second Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.
Mr. O. Randall's Lady Brendan.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Pin Money.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Seaton Ross.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Widden Hill and The Nun.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus and Glen Gowan.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton and Heremia.
Mr. A. M. Irani's Follow Me.
Mr. Eve's Bedsocks.
Messrs. S. C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga.
Mr. Gem's Pompidhore.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch and Garter Princess.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Woolworth.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Spanish Wish.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Message.
Mr. Diamond's Angelo.
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Skavla.
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's Danger Ahead.
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Solar Barn.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Raghubeer.
Messrs. M. C. Patel and A. M. Irani's Last Adventure.
Mr. A. Higgins' Zarane and Alienist.
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's Pest.
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Essex Lad.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Robert.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Ashvaraj.
Mr. E. D. Pandole's Naidor.
Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Picaro.
Mr. Eve's Proverice Rose, Hollywood Nights, Crimson Rambler and Inveralga.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja and Thermometer.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Jackmore.
Mr. Gem's Wagon Hill.
Mr. S. E. Pishori's Hero Worship.
Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung's Honeysuckle.
Captain J. Crawford's Curfew III.
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600 Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Betty Boop.
Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy's Maycock.
Mr. G.H. Carre's Princess Mac.

Blackette (O'Neale up) who paid Rs. 561 when winning the Reay Plate.

Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung's Cryptogram.
H.H. Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar's R.T.C.
Mr. E.F. Neilson's Strength.
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's Away.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Madge Mee.
Messrs. E.D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Oratorio.
Mr. Kelso's Arthur.
Mr. Eve's Quick Image, Running Sea and Rosette.
Mr. A.L. Lookmanji's Roseville.
Mr. M. Wemyss's Nadova.

THE PATIALA PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600 Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Capt. T.G. Atherton's Minstrel Boy.
Mr. K.S. Malkani's Tetford.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Tokio.
Mr. R.H. Tucker's Champagne.
Mr. F. Sorabji's Cheer Up.
Mr. Eve's Sanguine.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rose-water.
S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishna Kumar.

THE SATARA PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400 Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2a000 or over 7lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Lt.-Col. Zorawarsingh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alharith.
Mr. Kapilrai Mehta's Al Capone.
Mr. S. Bomanji Irani's Repeater.
Mr. Mahomedalli's The Knut.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Ya Hoom.
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos's Bani Khasraj.
Mr. Nelson's Sun Rose.
Mr. Mahomed Abdulla's Gani Beg.
Mr. E.M. Khot's Rashid Pasha.
Mr. (?) Al Muqbil.
Mr. K.H. Irani's Kassab.
Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's Jawad Pasha.
Mr. H.U. Oswal's Hitler.
Mr. Hoomedi Mohsin's Dublin.
Mr. R.N. Surana's Up-to-Date.
Mr. P. Jehangir's Saint Fortunat.
Messrs. Serabkhan & M.A. Khodabux's Isfan.
Mr. G. Saasoon's Prosperity.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Aloom.
Mr. U. G. Rangilla's Jaibachi and Nasrat Beg.
Mr. (?) Falkhar London.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vortex and Almas.
S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Kans-

(Continued on Page 13.)

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 7, 1991
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 6, 1354
Parsi: Aspandarmad 4, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 17m
Sunset: 7h 12m
High Tide: 3-34 15-18
Low Tide: 8-54 21-54

Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League Football: (Second Division) City Police vs. Texaco, I. F. League Ground, 5-40 p.m.
Harwood League Football: (Second Division) Staff and Departmental II vs. Blue Rangers, Parel, 5-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 7.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m
Mud Sports, Marine Lines Maidan, 5-30 p.m
Harwood League Football: (Second Division) H. M.'s Customs vs. Telephone Co., I. F. League Ground, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 8

Harwood League Football: (Second Division), Barras vs. Blue Rangers, I. F. League Ground, 5-40 p.m.
Harwood League Football: (Second Division) Texaco vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 9.

Harwood League Football: (Second Division) Durhams II vs. "The Times of India," I. F. League Ground, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 10.

S. S. 'Rawalpindi' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League Football: (Second Division) City Police vs. B. E. S. T., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day, Tuesday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Miss M. K. Davis, B.A., (London), will deliver a lecture on "Certified Schools and System of Probation."

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR'S ANNIVERSARY

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya to-morrow, Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. at Brahman Sabha Hall (near Prarthana Samaj) to celebrate the fouth anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

YOUTH LODGE, T. S.

A Social Gathering of the members of the Louth Lodge, Theosophical Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

The "Ranpura" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

"Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President "Polk" V-36" left Singapore on the 30th ulto via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay She will arrive in Bombay on the 8th instant and sail again on the 9th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

2nd Glorious Week!
THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Reduced Prices to School Parties at the 4 o'clock shows only!

EXQUISITE NATIVE DANCING!
A Feast of Adventure!
HEAR ROBESON SING!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KRISHNA—"Dhuwan Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Scoundrel". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sanders of the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mark of the Vampire." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Man Who Knew Too Much". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"The Mystery of Edwin Drood" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Sacred Scandal." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Silver Streak". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pujarin" or "Dancer of the Temple." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian music by Miss Ushurani and Miss Angurbala (Records). 1-0 p.m. Market rates. European Lunch Time Music 2 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. A relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Organ recital, relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7-30 p.m. 'Scrapbook'. A talk. 7-45 p.m Dance music. Harry Roy and his Orchestra. 8-15 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-30 p.m. General and commercial news in Hindi. 9 p.m. Light classical music by Baseer Khan. 10-30 p. m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m Big Ben. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Petts; conductor, Ernest W. Gross Margaret Wilkinson (Soprano). Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 8-15 p.m. "Summertime at Home, No. 4—The Riverside.' A talk by E. Arnot Robertson. 8-30 p.m Evensong, relayed from York Minster. 9-15 p.m. The Portland String Quartet. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music (contd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

S. S. "Hesperides" left London on the afternoon of Saturday, August 3.

TULSI JAYANTI

Under the auspices of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, there will be a public meeting to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the Forbes Gujerati Hall, near Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, to celebrate Tulsi Jayanti. Sjt. Kanjyalal M. Munshi will preside. Pandit Hrishikesh Sharma and Dr. Dhani Ram Prem will speak on the Greatness of Tulsidas. Pandit Balwant Misra will give recitations and explanations from Ramcharita Namas.

VAX-O-ZONE

Messrs. Vax-Institute Laboratory Ltd. of Calcutta have lately made a name by bringing out Vax-o-Zone, which they claim is the only Hydrogen Paroxide made in India—that item alone claiming lacs of rupees from this country every year. Their injectubes and vaccines also are in the market. Their special organising officer Mr. H. K. Das, is now in Bombay appointing stockists and agents for the Presidency.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION SPECIAL

It is proposed to run the National Industries Exhibition Special from 7th October to 15th February 1936 on the metre gauge portions of the Madras and Southern Mahratta, Mysore, South Indian and H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railways.

The season is specially attractive by reason of its coincidence with the Deepavali and Pongal holidays, which mark the high buying season throughout the territories.

Publicity of an unprecedented kind is guaranteed. Free distribution of advertisement literature over the whole of the system of nearly 4,000 miles with over 600 stations is arranged previous to the train running.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Ar. H M	Dep. H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 55	12 10
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25	11 50
Poona Express	19 25	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-4-1935.
TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	Ar. H M.	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 25
Delhi Express	6 00	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 55	8 55
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for homeward passengers)		8 30

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN BOMBAY

Presidency Will Compete With U. P. In Two Years, Says Sir T. V. Raghavachari

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Aug. 5.

Sir T. Vijayraghavachari, Vice-President of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, delivered last evening, an interesting lecture on the work of the Council, at the Gokhale Memorial Hall. The audience which was large and select included the Chief of Jehalkaranji and many high Government officials.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Agriculture to Government of Bombay presided on the occasion.

The speaker, in his speech, which lasted just over an hour, dealt exhaustively with the achievements of the Council of Agriculture, ever since its inception five years ago in 1929 and also of the various schemes in its programme

SUGAR RESEARCH

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari told the audience that a central institute for Sugar Research was proposed to be started soon at Cawnpore. As regards production of sugar, the speaker thought, in a couple of years Bombay would be able to compete with the United Provinces.

Speaking on the future programme of the work of the Council Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari said that out of a total amount of Rs. 20 lakhs to be spent on Agricultural research no less than Rs. 16,33,000 were to be distributed amongst provincial governments as grants.

PUNJAB UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

Prize Essays Called For Before Oct. 1

It is intended to call "Punjab Provincial Unemployment Conference" at Multan.

It has been decided to invite "competitive essays" as a preliminary measure. All essays will be placed before the subject committee for inviting discussion at the conference. The gentlemen whose essays are approved, will be ex-officio members of the subject committee.

Some medals and prizes will be awarded on certain conditions to the gentlemen whose essays are selected by a strong Board of Examiners.

No essay should exceed 30 pages of the typed matter and should touch among others on the following subjects unemployment—in all aspects, cottage industries, "Graduate farms," "Research matters", "Indigenous medicines," "Improvement of land," Marriage and birth control, present system of education and the necessity for the continuance of the present Arts and Law colleges. But all communal questions should be avoided.

LABOUR WORKERS ARRESTED

Sequel To Publication Of Alleged Seditious Pamphlets

(From Our Correspondent.)
GUNTUR, Aug. 3.

The two prominent labour workers of Guntur, Mr. P. Rama Subbiah and Mr. J. Rama Linhaiah, the President and the Secretary of the Labour Protection League were arrested on July 31 on the allegation that two of the pamphlets which they have published contained objectionable matter.

Their houses were also searched and the series of pamphlets which they had published have been carried away by the local police.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST ARRESTED.

Mr. D. V. Krishnamurty one of the Joint Secretaries of the above League has been arrested in his village of Balamarthy on August 1. On a search of his house some books on socialism were recovered, it is reported, and he has been remanded to the custody by the Sub-Magistrate of Guntur.

LATE LALA GOBIND RAM

Jat Pat Torak Mandal's Condolence

(From A Correspondent)
LAHORE. By mail.

The Working Committee of the Jat Pat Torak Mandal has passed the following condolence resolutions:—

"That this Working Committee of Jat Pat Torak Mandal expresses its profound grief and sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of its working President Lala Gobind Ram. The Mandal offers its heartfelt sympathies and condolence to the members of his family

WRECKING REFORM CONSTITUTION

Socialists Meeting At Jinnah Hall To-morrow

Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall on "Wrecking the Coming Reforms Constitution."

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhayay, Ali Bahadur Khan, Narayan Swami and others will speak. Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

Inscription On Jubilee Medals

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has signified his approval to the recipients of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal having their names engraved at their own expense on the rim of the Medal should they so desire.

MR. R. P. KAMAT HONOURED

Goa Hindu Association's Tribute To Indian Sculptor

On Sunday last the 4th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), members and well wishers of the Goa Hindu Association met at the "V. M. Swastik Mandir" to welcome, Mr. R. P. Kamat, who returned to India last week after a brilliant career in Sculpture in England and on the Continent. A large number of ladies, were also present. Representatives of other Associations had also attended, prominent among them were Mr. Colaco, President of the Goa Emigration Fund Committee, Mr. Gomes, President of the Goan Union, Mr. S. V. Kenkare of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Dr. S. S. Sabnis and Dr. G. B. Gole of the Swastik League and Mr. Desai of the Social Service League.

Among the notable personalities present on the occasion were A. P. J. Fernandez, Esq., Vice-Counsel for Portugal, Prof. Correa Fernandez, Prof. Menezes, Dr. Colaco, Prof. V. N. Naik, Mr. L. S. Dabholkar, Dr. N. A. Sukthankar, Mr. Tâtnis of Vividh-vritta, Artist Mr. A. P. DeCruz, Mr. B. V. Talim, Mr. Wagh and Mr. G. V. Lad.

Dr. Kamat, President of the Association made the introductory speech, after which Mr. Wamanrao Walavalikar in a Konkani speech referred to the splendid achievements of Mr. Kamat abroad and the several Prizes, Medals and Scholarships—which he won there, some of them were for the first time acquired by an Indian. Mr. Colaco, Prof. Naik, Mr. Desai and Dr. Colaco, also spoke.

Dr. V. P. Kamat then offered garland and flowers and thanked the guest of honour as well as the Goud Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society, who had made it possible for Mr. R. P. Kamat to proceed to Europe and be what he is to-day.

Mr. R. P. Kamat then replied stating that the function would have been more appropriate if it were held after he had shown his usefulness to his compatriots and to his motherland, India. He thanked the audience for the encouragement given to him and hoped that he would do his best to meet the honour bestowed upon him.

The meeting terminated after flowers were distributed and the group photo was taken.

ALLEGED DOUBLE MURDER

9 Persons Including A Woman Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Aug. 5.

Nine persons have been arrested by Sub-Inspector B. K. Chawan of the Kalyan Taluka police, in connection with the double murder of father and son that is alleged to have been committed by a gang of criminals on Friday morning at Diva.

Dhondya Shanwarya died an instantaneous death, while his son Rama succumbed to the injuries in the Kalyan public dispensary the following day. Halya Shanwarya, a third victim of the gang, is stated to be in a precarious condition in the dispensary. The arrested persons, including a woman, have been remanded to the police custody pending investigation.

CONVICTED FOR BREACH OF TRUST

Three Months' R. I. & Fine For Offence Involving Rs. 1,340

Found guilty of the charge of criminal breach of truth in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,340 belonging to his relatives, Padmakar Jagannath Vaidya, formerly a clerk in the Central Telegraphs Office, Bombay, was sentenced by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default six months' further imprisonment.

CITY FATHERS v. TODDY SHOP-KEEPER

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 5.

The Bandra Municipality has preferred a revision application in the Court of Mr. M. A. Bhave, the District Judge of Thana, against the order of the Bandra Magistrate, who had overruled the preliminary objection raised by the Municipality to the effect that the appeal filed by Chhaganbhai Chhaba, a toddy shop-keeper of Andheri, contesting the Municipality's demand of wheel-tax in respect of the shop-keeper's motor car, was time-barred because the appellant had failed to protest to the Standing Committee of the Municipality within the prescribed time of 15 days from the date of the presentation of the first bill.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF Rs. 2,50,000 WILL

High Court Points Out Danger Of Police Enquiry While Civil Suit Is Pending

The danger arising from a witness in a civil suit being required to be examined by the police in a collateral enquiry in regard to the same subject-matter was pointed out by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court in granting an application by one Bhagwandas.

The case is an offshoot of a dispute over the will by Rasiklal Chandulal, the minor son of Chandulal Narandas, a cloth merchant. Rasiklal died in April 1934 leaving property valued at Rs. 2,50,000 which he had inherited from his mother, and by his will he disinherited his father and left legacies to other relatives.

HIGH COURT SUIT.

In June 1934 Bhagwandas Narandas, one of the executors of the will, applied to the High Court, for probate of the will. Thereafter, Messrs. D. D. Patel and Co., creditors of Chandulal, filed a caveat challenging the will as a forgery. It was alleged that the will was forged to defraud the creditors of Chandulal.

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT.

Messrs. D. D. Patel then filed a criminal complaint against the executors of the will charging them with forgery in respect of the will, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the C. I. D. police to investigate the matter.

APPLICATION FOR STAY ORDER.

In their investigations, the police required Bhagwandas to attend the Police Office to give his statement. His solicitors then wrote to the police that a civil suit in regard to the will was pending in the High Court and that, therefore, the police should postpone their investigations till the suit was disposed off.

The police, however, insisted on proceeding with the investigations unless an order to stay the enquiry was obtained from the Magistrate. The Magistrate was then approached for such an order, but he dismissed the application. Bhagwandas then applied to the High Court in revision.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia who heard the application set aside the Magistrate's order and directed a stay of the police enquiry pending the disposal of the High Court suit.

Their lordships observed that it was important to the fair administration of justice that witnesses should be quite free to give their evidence, and that they should not in any way be intimidated and that no attempt should be made to interfere in any way with the witnesses.

The police were, of course, bound to proceed with the enquiry pursuant to the Magistrate's order, and they were acting impartially, but it was certainly not calculated to encourage a nervous witness to give evidence freely, when he was to be examined by the police shortly before the civil suit.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

Moreover, Their Lordships observed, it was undesirable that as a result of the criminal proceedings one side in a civil suit should ascertain what their opponents were going to say. Their lordships understood that information obtained by the police would not be communicated to either side. But one could not shut one's eyes to the fact that confidential information often leaks out.

Their lordships observed that the police were right in proceeding with the enquiry as directed by the Magistrate. But they held that the Magistrate was wrong in allowing the enquiry to go on.

Their Lordships saw no advantage, but on the other hand, some danger, in the enquiry going on at this stage.

STAY ORDER

In the result, Their Lordships directed a stay of the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court till the disposal of the civil suit.

The Magistrate was further directed to order the police not to proceed with the enquiry.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal appeared for the applicant Bhagwandas. Mr. G. C. Gorman and Mr. C. H. Carden instructed by Messrs. Damania and Co. appeared for D. D. Patel and Co.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

The New Loan

Of all the loans which have been floated by the Government of India, the new 3 per cent., loan 1951-54 has met with the greatest success.

The Government of India have taken full advantage of the present easier conditions of the money market and have considerably reduced their charges of interest by several crores during the last few years. Money cannot lose its earning capacity for ever and it appears, now we have reached a limit where there can be no further relaxation in the money markets.

The new loan was over-subscribed and was closed by 10-20 on Monday morning. There was a tremendous rush at the windows and the staff of the Reserve Bank rose to the occasion. Their quick despatch and promptness in attending to the needs of the applicants, had considerably simplified matters and a tribute is due to the efficiency with which they coped with the situation yesterday morning.

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army in this city has a huge organisation which is known to very few people. In Bombay city alone they have twelve institutions doing social work. The Willingdon Boy's Home has at present seventy boys, of ages ranging from ten to sixteen, all sent from Magistrates' courts. The boys are fed and clothed and are taught habits of personal cleanliness. They are taught Marathi, Gujerati or Hindustani including weaving, carpentry, cane work and tailoring. The Sheppard After Care Home contains 30 boys who have completed their time in Reformatory and are kept here till they get employment and finally go into the world to act on their own responsibility. There is the Released Prisoners' Home where men released from jail before expiry of their sentence spend their time under the supervision of the Salvation Army. The Loom Factory provides work for the Released Prisoners' Home. Besides these activities, the Salvation Army are doing social work of visiting hospitals and police courts, where advice is given to juvenile offenders to lead honest life. To carry on their work they depend on public support and this is the month when the Salvation Army officers go round the city for collection of funds.

TRANSPORTATION FOR MURDER

Quarrel Over Alleged Insult To Woman

Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court Sessions sentenced Damodar Pandurang (24), a mill worker, to transportation for life on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of murder.

The accused was a boarder of the deceased Mahadev Raghoo, also a mill worker, residing in Khimji Nanji's chawl at Tulsi Pipe Road. Some time ago, it was alleged, the accused insulted the deceased's wife and as a result of the quarrel, he left the room. Some further circumstances occurred later to aggravate the ill-feeling.

On the night of April 10 last, there was again a quarrel in the course of which the accused fatally stabbed the deceased.

CENTRAL COLLEGE DIAMOND JUBILEE

Bangalore Citizens' Appeal For Funds For Pavilion

An appeal to all the old students of the Central College, Bangalore and the generous-minded public to contribute handsomely towards the Diamond Jubilee Commemoration Fund for the construction of a Sports Pavilion on the new field behind the College Hostel as a lasting memorial of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the institute, which comes off at the end of this year has been made by a large number of prominent citizens of Bangalore.

It is anticipated that a sum of Rs. 15,000 would be required for the construction of the pavilion.

The following are the signatories to the appeal.

Dr. C B Rama Rao, E G McAlpine, N Rama Rao, Rajakaryapravina, P G D'Souza, Rao Bahadur B K Garudachar, Rao Saheb, A M Thangavelu Mudaliar, Major K. R K Iyengar, IMS, Messrs. S Abdul Wajid. T Abdul Khadir, Mr S Ramachandra Rao, P Medappa, K S Iyengar, N V Narasimha Iyengar, B V Krishna Iyengar, P Subbarama Chetti, V T Srinivasan, and R Gopalaswami Iyer.

South Indian Flutist In Bombay

Mr. Gyanasagar Rao, an artiste from South India gave an excellent flute performance on Saturday, night at Mr. S. S. Rajan's residence, when about hundred guests including ladies were present. Prominent among those present were Messrs. Manu Subedar, Jacob & Sattanadhan, Assistant Collectors Customs, Ramachandra Iyer, Haridas Gopaldas, N. N. Iyengar and Rao Bahadur Ramanath.

Mr. Ramachandra Iyer, President, South Indian Association paid a glowing tribute to the blind artiste and said that the great Sarpa Sastry was another blind man in South who had the remarkable talent of making even cobras listen to his flute.

After the music was over the guests were entertained to dinner.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST BROTHER

But Magistrate Dismisses Complaint

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 5.

Before Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, a revision application has been filed by Benjamin David Sankard, a Bene Israel resident of Khar, against the order of the Bandra Magistrate, who dismissed the applicant's complaint charging his brother Ezekiel with enticing away the complainant's wife and committing adultery with her.

After perusal of the written statement put in by the accused, the Magistrate thought that as the complainant owed some money to his accused brother, he had brought that serious charge with a view to deter the accused from demanding immediate payment of the first instalment of a consent decree passed by the Bombay High Court in favour of the accused.

PATHE
3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Bad Kazam, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1935

LABOUR UNITY

The constitution of the All-India Joint Labour Board, composed of the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and of the National Federation of Trades Unions as a result of the unity talks between the representatives two institutions, marks a nearer approach to Labour unity in the country than the previous attempts in that direction achieved during the last few years. The split that took place in Labour ranks six years ago and the growth of ultra-leftism led to the steady disintegration of the yet infant Trade Union movement in the country, and in the ideological conflicts between rival Labour groups, practical problems were relegated into the back-ground. This fissiparous tendency effectively checked organised Labour movement and united efforts to protect the rights of the working class, and gave place to sullen despair and a feeling of helplessness. But this unfortunate position itself brought home to many workers and their leaders the urgent need for unity. The efforts at unity for the last two years, however, were rendered futile by the uncompromising attitude of rival groups. It is, therefore, extremely gratifying to note that the unity conference held during the week-end has at last yielded some appreciable results.

The First Step

The resolutions of the unity conference are stated to be the greatest common measure of agreement between the A.I.T.U. Congress and the N. F. T. Unions. But it is necessary to note that the position is still far from complete unity or the fusion of the two bodies into one. The two different bodies will continue to function as such, only the new Joint Board is calculated and designed to facilitate joint action by the two bodies. "It will be the endeavour of the Joint Labour Board," says the main resolution of the conference, "to establish and increase the contact between the trade unions affiliated to the Congress and the Federation by jointly conducting mutually agreed propaganda, by taking agreed joint action and rendering mutual help whenever possible and necessary. This, in the opinion of the Conference, can be achieved 'inter alia,' by—(a) Organising joint labour weeks in different parts of the country; (b) Holding joint May Day celebrations and meetings; (c) Organising joint propaganda meetings; and (d) Issuing from time to time joint statements on matters affecting the interests of the working classes." These provisions and the text of the other resolutions show that a measure of unity has been achieved by facilitating joint action, by emphasizing points of agreement, and by postponing decisions on certain important but not very urgent questions. Complete and lasting unity, therefore, has yet to be achieved but it may be achieved earlier than one now expects by progress in joint action by the Joint Board. It is, therefore, the duty of all those who seek complete unity to help the Board in all possible ways to ensure joint action whenever possible.

Co-operate With Congress

The interests of Labour will be well served not only by unity in Labour ranks but also by unity between Labour organizations and other bodies like the Indian National Congress which seek to promote Labour welfare. As both Congress and Labour have declared the new constitution unacceptable and in several respects thoroughly reactionary, it should be possible, as it is necessary, for the two bodies to take joint action in rejecting it. The joint conference has expressed the view 'that no constitution will meet the requirements of the Indian masses and the working classes or satisfy their legitimate aspirations or allay the present political and economic discontent —which is not designed to endow India with a status of self-governing country based on democratic constitution." This view is sound so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It will be well for united Labour to support, as several sections of it have already supported, the Congress demand for a constitution formulated by a Constituent Assembly convened on the basis of adult suffrage or the nearest possible approach to it. Only a constitution so formulated will fully safeguard all Labour interests.

Banking In India

It is one of the tragic handicaps of India being denied self-government that several urgent and important pieces of legislation, which the business community has been demanding year after year, are not enacted despite the fact that with regard to several of them even the Government of India have often professed their sympathetic support. This is due to the fact that Government of India continue to remain "a subordinate branch of the British Government." Take for instance, company or insurance legislation. Spokesmen of the Government of India have repeatedly said that they fully recognised the necessity for such legislation in this country, and yet the actual enactment has been delayed time after time, principally on account of the fact that we had to wait for similar legislation being enacted in Great Britain. Great Britain has now got a revised company law and her insurance legislation has also been amended, and yet businessmen in this country have to wait patiently and watch not a few joint stock companies and other enterprises being ruined on account of glaring defects in our company law. India has, in recent years, witnessed a very good spurt in the organisation of insurance companies. These, however, are placed under great handicaps owing to the competition which they have to face from non-Indian concerns, which are helped and encouraged in their activities here on account of the absence of comprehensive insurance legislation.

So far as banking is concerned, the Government of India, with the full approval of the legislatures appointed a Central Banking Enquiry Committee. The Committee submitted a report and Mr. Manu Subedar, a member of the Committee, also submitted a minority report. Both the reports, however, agreed on several fundamental points, one of which was the enactment of a Banking Act. But such an Act is still to be placed on the Statute Book. Mr. Subedar, speaking as President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at its last quarterly general meeting, pointed out that such an Act was wanted in order to create healthy conditions in which banks could prosper and in which 'mala fide' promoters and weak institutions would be prevented from imposing on an unwary public. Banking is one of the fundamentals of trade and industries and if it is not promoted through the absence of suitable legislation, its progress and development is arrested. It may appear surprising that while capital has been forthcoming for several enterprises, banking has not yet in recent times found an adequate response. If one considers, however, the handicaps which are placed in the way of banking, there will be no such surprise. Only recently there were some disclosures in connection with the difficulties of some banks which evidenced how the right sort of indigenous banking could not flourish in the present circumstances. It is the duty of Government to look to the vital needs of the country in this direction and introduce a suitable piece of legislation regarding banking as early as possible. In the last session of the Assembly the Finance Member deplored the absence of any active co-operation on the part of non-official members. He will get such co-operation in full measure if legislation is introduced to help banking, insurance and joint stock company enterprises on sound lines. Unfortunately, Government seem so intent on enacting repressive legislation that they have no time to think of such constructive measures.

Mr. Subedar regrets the omission on the part of Government in not carrying out the recommendations contained in the Banking Enquiry Committee's reports providing for special institutions for the financing of agriculture and industry. It is such institutions which have led to the small scale manufacturer receiving remarkable assistance from the Industrial Bank of Japan. Such institutions have similarly led to the development of small industries in several continental countries. While Government at present profess great sympathy with the rural classes and have provided in the Budget one crore of rupees, they may go a little further and help the rural classes in a more solid manner by providing for the organisation of suitable banks. While the Reserve Bank is a great necessity for any country, it was made clear to Government that the Indian people required a Reserve Bank of a constitution much different from that of the present Reserve Bank. Even the Reserve Bank, defectively constituted though it is, if worked properly, may be made to play its part in the development of indigenous banking and commerce. One great requirement, however, is that Government must recognise the important part played by the community of indigenous shroffs in internal trade and banking. It is time they were included in the schedule and given facilities. This suggestion has been evaded, as Mr. Subedar points out, by the obligation being put on the Reserve Bank Board to report as early as possible after its establishment the terms and conditions on which they can be admitted. Now that the preliminary work is over, may we hope that such a report will be soon forthcoming?

RIGHT SUGGESTION

Among the resolutions passed by the Working Committee at its last meeting is one declaring that "the Government should appoint a commission composed of officials and non-officials to enquire into the allegations made by the public and, in some respects, supported by published statements of officials." There cannot be two opinions as to the desirability of such a Committee. Officials themselves would agree with it if they shed their false sense of dignity. Government committed a blunder in closing Quetta to the public, they made that blunder worse by refusing to lift the ban. The inevitable result was a crop of rumours of all kinds which, quite frankly, cannot be set at rest by silence, or perfunctory communiques or action against the Press. The only right way to deal with them is to appoint a Commission enjoying public confidence which will separate facts from unfounded allegations. We, however, wonder if Government will accept the Working Committee's request. But Congress M.L.A.'s must raise the question in the Assembly, whatever the official attitude.

BAN ON RED SHIRTS

In a well-reasoned statement on the Khudai Khidmatgars and the Government ban on their Organisation, Dr. Khan Sahib says:—

To treat the Khudai Khidmatgars organisation differently from the Congress is to charge it with dishonesty and secret violence, which even the worst opponents in the Province do not allege. No one can maintain that the oath of purity and non-violence which every Khudai Khidmatgar volunteer has taken on the Quran is merely a blind. This is a simple statement of fact which, however, the Home Members of the Government of India deny without giving reasons. The Government have been repeatedly challenged by the Congress and the Red Shirt Leader to substantiate charges. They have not done so. Dr. Khan Sahib has again reiterated the challenge. Will they take it up? As to the amazing behaviour of the Hindu Mahasabha, it is, we suggest, the urgent duty of Hindu leaders like Malaviyaji to repudiate it strongly.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

Parliament has adjourned in Britain,—with an ominous intimation, by way of an appendix, that it may be summoned by the Speaker in the course of the recess, should the international situation render such a course necessary. For the moment there seems no ground to believe that such a contingency will surely arise. Nevertheless, the precaution is indicative of the tense situation in world politics; and the infinite possibilities of the current imbroglio.

Britain Better Off

The chief achievement of the present sessions of Parliament is taken to be the India Bill, which has at last been placed upon the Statute Book. British public opinion, as represented in its syndicated press, felicitates its Government on this feat; but it is best to leave it to History to pronounce the final verdict, either as to the statesmanship of such a measure or as to its durability. In other respects, however, the Parliamentary year just ended brings good credit to Government. Trade has improved,—particularly the British exports; and the intrinsic productivity of British Industry is certainly back to Pre-Depression level, if not higher. Prices still continue to be depressed; it is true; and Britain has not yet taken a step forward to restore Stability of Exchanges,—a most fruitful cause of the Depression. Still, compared to her neighbours and her rivals, she is certainly much better off, and more strongly entrenched than in 1931; and the boast of her new Foreign Secretary about Britain being strong enough to get herself respected abroad is no idle thunder. The story of a secret revolutionary programme of reconstructing the British Navy, flaunted by the "Daily Herald," has neither been confirmed nor denied by the British Admiralty. There is, in fact, some such programme under consideration; The Washington Naval Treaty is due to expire in November next; and though Britain has tied down Germany to an agreed ratio of her own naval strength, it is not in accordance with the British political traditions to be caught napping in regard to the Navy. Other Powers, friendly or otherwise, cannot help taking note of such developments.

Truce

Sir Samuel Hoare's remark, however, has occasioned considerable flutter in the Italian dovecots even apart from these British preparations. At the moment of writing, the Italo-Abyssinian tangle seems to be advanced one step forward towards peaceful solution, in that the three European Powers are to pursue negotiations, technically away from the League, to find a peaceful end; that, during the currency of these negotiations, Italy is not to engage in hostilities with Abyssinia; that the report of these negotiations, or its fruit, some conciliation proposals or arbitration award, should be submitted to the League Council by the beginning of September; and that meanwhile the world may heave a sigh of relief for the lifting of the war-clouds, even though temporarily. The credit for this denouement must go largely to the firmness and diplomacy of the British representative, Mr. Anthony Eden, for whom this would be one more feather in an already overgarnished cap. The co-operation of M. Laval of France has made his stand both more firm and more productive of results; but it is still premature to say if the menace of War is finally lifted from Abyssinia. Italy may have bent; it has certainly not broken. And, for a variety of reasons, it may have seemed inopportune for Sigr. Mussolini to persist in an attitude of defiance to the rest of his European allies, whose Imperialist interests are not less concerned than those of Ethiopia by the aggressive attitude of Italy. There may, moreover, be technical considerations of the conduct of war in such a mountainous and deserted region like Abyssinia, that may also be responsible for a show of reasonableness and moderation, which might at least preserve the neutrality of other Powers like America or Russia. Even in Europe itself, Italy is not so absolutely immune from a flank attack, as to risk a German ascendancy in Austria, for example; or a strengthening of Yugoslavia. If, therefore, Italy has seen fit to reorient her policy or attitude, for a while, it is not merely because of the firm attitude of Britain or France, but also because of a host of other factors as well.

Not A Local Issue

The war, had it been started, may not have remained exclusively a local struggle in the fastnesses of Ethiopia. It is one thing for Japan to swallow up Manchuria, and for no other western Power to make an effective protest. It is another for Italy to venture on such a programme in Abyssinia. It is curious how Japan seems to take sides against Italy, and in favour of Abyssinia, who not only promises to become an excellent customer for Japan but who has also placed at the disposal of the Japanese entrepreneurs extensive territory to cultivate cotton, which could make the land of the rising sun free from dependance for this indispensable raw material upon other countries. The British and French interests are no less clear, —and conflicting with the Italians', even though France it was who sold only in the beginning of this year, a portion of her capital invested in the railway line between the Capital of Abyssinia and her chief outlet on the sea. Even the United States Capital is interested and so in the preservation of the integrity of Haile Selassie's Empire. It is open to question, if the war, once started could be restricted exclusively to this semi-deserted country.

A Vexed Question

Holland has reaffirmed her faith in the Gold Standard under M. Colijn's new Ministry. It is not a strictly Parliamentary Government; for the members of the new Cabinet have been drawn from sections of the country not represented in Parliament; but it seems to be a Government supported by an overwhelming majority in the country. And backed

(Continued on Page 13.)

Frankly Speaking

RUMBLINGS IN NAZILAND.

Trouble is evidently again brewing in Nazi Germany, for there are unmistakable signs that another purge is coming, and coming soon. Doctor Goebbels in his latest speech has not only attacked the foreign Press and the Jews, but also the Christian churches, whom Nazis have, so far, been treating with contemptuous tolerance, and he has definitely foreshadowed a drive against "critics and grumblers." What is more noteworthy is that the eve of the Purge speech, as it were, should have been made by Doctor Ley, the leader of the Labour front. This Nazi-Labour stalwart is reported to have declared that all was not satisfactory with the Nazi camp, and to have appealed to the people not to "get worried or let the crisis overwhelm you." The meaning of all this is clear. The economic misery of the people and unemployment persist at an acute stage. They have not been removed by the desperate remedy of Armament-building. What next?

VICTORY OR HUMILIATION?

The League Council compromise resolution on Italo-Ethiopian dispute will be welcomed inasmuch as it means, for the time being at least, postponement of a war that was otherwise imminent. But Abyssinia's acceptance of the formula is not evidence of the justice of it. It rather speaks for her genuine anxiety for peace. For while in accepting the resolution Italy has surrendered only some of her unjust demands, Abyssinia has sacrificed just and equitable claims. M. Laval says "once again the League has fulfilled its high noble mission." That may be true. But what is a truer statement of fact has been given by his own distinguished compatriot "Pertinax," who, writing in the "Echo de Paris" says "the League has emerged from this session extremely humiliated. No one dared to demand of Italy any undertaking as to cessation of military preparation."

A HINDU PARTY?

In an open letter to Pandit Malaviya and Messrs Aney, Kelkar and Moonje the Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, urges these leaders to form an all-India Hindu Party to contest the elections under the new constitution. We do not believe that Pandit Malaviya will seriously consider the suggestion but it shows what sort of reputation he is acquiring in the minds of some Hindus. The Mahasabha Secretary states: "The word Hindu is in itself significant of Hindu ideals of polity, and we do not stand in need of foreign ideals to designate our political party." If the open letter has any representative character at all, the public would like to know what precisely these ideals are for which the Mahasabha stands. Whether the idea of a Hindu Party materialises or not, the Congress will have to reckon with a spurt of communalism from bodies like the Mahasabha and the Muslim Conference at the elections for the new legislatures.

HOW TO SECURE GOODWILL.

The "Manchester Guardian" takes a little more realistic view of the Government of India Act than most other British papers and points out how from first to last British statesmanship suffered because the Secretary of State for India was constantly tempted to think more of difficulties in carrying the Bill through Parliament than the need of devising a constitution satisfactory to the Indian aspirations. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Act satisfies no responsible party in India. While urging Indians to show goodwill and moderation in working the constitution, the "Guardian" observes: "We must accustom ourselves to negotiate with Indians on an equal footing." Negotiations as equals presuppose readiness to concede to India a status of political equality with Britain, and India's goodwill will necessarily be in proportion to the measure of such equality actually conceded to her.

G. K. U. ELECTIONS.

We hope the ballot taken on Sunday last for election of the Girni Kamgar Union office-bearers will mark the end of a long dispute among "leaders" to the detriment of the interests of helpless workers. The elections that were held under the supervision and direction of the President of the All-India Trades Union Congress have resulted in the defeat of what is known as the Khandalkar-Alwe section. The defeat by a convincing majority of this group possesses an obvious significance. But what we want earnestly to emphasize is the duty of the new office-bearers. They must try to justify themselves not by talk nor even by polemics over ideologically correct ultimate objectives so much as by service to the immediate and material interests of those who have honoured them. The new Executive, we understand, propose to start well; to get, that is, their Union registered. We hope this move will not meet with any difficulties and we also hope in the interests of all that the Employers and the Millowners' Association will extend to the Union the recognition to which it is certainly entitled.

PRESS VIEWS

Accept Offices

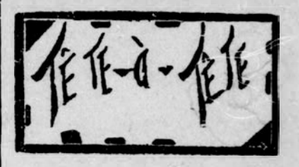
The whole trend of Congress policy during the last fifteen months has been steadily in the direction of making use of all methods, Parliamentary as well as other, for enforcing the will of the people. It is too late, therefore, to discuss the merits of Councillory; and the contesting of elections under the new constitution by the Congress would logically involve the lifting of the ban on Congressmen accepting office. It is high time that the issue was faced squarely and settled in a manner that would promote the best interests of the country. —"Hindu."

Don't Accept Offices

We are as definite as ever that no case has been made out against the avowed Congress policy of rejection of the new constitution. Time will reveal what that rejection means, but there can be no mistaking the fact that Dr. Ansari and his friends are out to reverse the Congress policy. Meanwhile we are glad to learn that the Working Committee at Wardha have disposed of the proposal to accept offices under the Crown, quietly asking its zealous advocates and the prospective applicants for those offices to hold their souls in patience for some time yet. There will be sincere expressions of sorrow and pity for those who have already got their feet, some consciously and others unconsciously, bady and irrevocably stuck in the door that is ajar.—"Advance."

Impossible ?

Direct election to the lower house, said Sir John Wardlaw Milne in the House of Commons, at present was impossible. Since Sir John and people of his school of thought have got the power to enforce their will, the demand of Indian public opinion for direct election may be disregarded. But the argument that that form of election is impossible will not bring conviction to anybody, who has not closed his eyes to the facts of the situation, among those facts being that direct election has been in vogue in India for the last fourteen years, and that not only the leaders of Indian public opinion but also the Government of India believe that the system has worked satisfactorily and should be maintained.—"The Leader."



WHY ARE LIBERALS SO FRANTIC?

Enquires a headline.

Because—

(1) They are liberals.

(2)—But doesn't the first reason embrace all others?

* * * *

Minister Rajan said (at a Justice party meeting) that Justicites' defeat in Assembly elections was an eye-opener to the party and a blessing in disguise.

Truth will out.

* * * *

The London "Observer" says the India Act is a most generous charter ever granted by an imperial power upon any body of its citizens.

More generous than, say, the Statute of Westminster? And why "generous"?

* * * *

It is declared in Rome that Abyssinia must be made to realize Italy's strength.

Quite, quite. What is, however, even more important is that Italy herself should be made to realize her weakness.

* * * *

The Hindu Mahasabha's Secretary advocates the formation of a "Hindu Party" in a letter to Malaviyaji and others which begins thus "I have taken courage to address you this open letter ....."

We quite agree.

* * * *

The Liverpool "Daily Post" says about the India Act that the measure is great, almost startling.

"Startling"? Oh sorry we had forgotten. What was it that Napoleon said?

* * * *

"Dr. Goebbels sarcastically attacking foreign press, Jews and churches....."

Adversity—and Nazis' hatred—make strange bed-fellows!

* * * *

Writing about salt grievances in Ankola, a correspondent asks "Will any of the M.L.Cs. please compel Government to state its policy in clear and honest terms?"

The answer is in the negative.

* * * *

"There are great battles ahead of us", says Dr. Ley, the leader of the Nazi-labour front.

But the battles will not be fought against the Fuhrer or his capitalist supporters. On the contrary Dr. Ley hopes "Hitler would conquer the whole world."

* * * *

JAPANESE WOMEN.

They Cling To Their Family.

Ideal wives!

* * * *

We learn that

"British women's feet are getting bigger."

British men, beware!

* * * *

By the way, we trust the infection is not allowed to be imported under some section of the Ottawa Deal into India.

* * * *

Contributors, Please Note.

An amateur author complained to his friend about the neglect of his works by the Editors. "It is a conspiracy of silence. What shall I do?"

"Join it," replied the friend.

* * * *

"But if you were caught red-handed what defence can your lawyer make?"

"That is what I want to know."

Leaders Survey Labour Problems

Working Class Movement Must Co-operate With Congress

A comprehensive survey of the labour conditions in India was made at a public meeting held under the auspices of the National Federation of Trade Unions, at the Servants of India Society Hall, on Monday.

The working-class movement was examined from various points of view by the speakers, from its politico-economic aspect to its purely economic ideology.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, struck a new note of mutual understanding between different sections on the undisputable contention that no force probably could check the growth of thought which influenced human activities in the ultimate.

LABOUR PROBLEMS.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who presided over the meeting dealt with the problems confronting the Indian working class.

Internal organisation presented many difficulties. Then there were the employers and Government, whose attitude towards the Labour movement presented another problem. And thirdly the relationship between the Labour movement and the nationalist political parties in the country needed a clear definition.

UP AGAINST FASCISM.

The basic problem of the working class movement, despite the splits and dissensions was the same, viz., how to have a voice in industry and participate in its general prosperity. That consummation has not yet reached in any part of the world, much less in India.

At present, continued Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Indian Labour movement was facing the forces of Fascism all over the country which were in the ascendant and constituted a menace to the growth of the movement.

This fact compelled the Labour organisations in the country to come together and unite in the face of common peril, and a great step was taken in the setting up of the Joint Labour Board.

The speaker then referred to questions facing the workers which demanded an urgent solution. The terrific unemployment, and wage-cuts had to be remedied, to arrest the impoverishment of the workers.

The political status of the working class in the coming constitution should also be considered carefully.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

There were 40 million unemployed in the country, and no scheme for their relief had been so far devised. The enormity of the problem defied solution, unless the State intervened.

The nationalist political parties in the country hitherto, observed the speaker, were engaged in the task of fighting Imperialism and had very little time to devote for the labour movement. Recently, however, they had been attempting to advance the interests of labour, as they had felt that the time had come when the workers' interests could no longer be ignored.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Mr. V. V. Giri M.L.A., speaking next pointed out that the Indian Labour movement had peculiar problems of its own, contrasted with the conditions of Labour organisations in other countries. The fact that India was under political subjection had complicated the issue, and had added to the difficulties of the labour movement. The workers, first as sons of the country had to discharge their political obligation and must fight for securing political freedom.

In addition, as workers, they had a clear duty towards their families which implied that they should strive for achieving economic emancipation.

UNEMPLOYED AND UNDER-EMPLOYED.

Mr. Giri then traced the slow recognition of the fact by the Indian National Congress, that political swaraj could not be divorced from economic independence. The Karachi resolution of the Indian National Congress defined the fundamental rights of every Indian. In the new constitution, these rights were not expressly defined, and that was one reason why the workers rejected the constitution.

The next plea for a living wage for the workers also went unheeded. Mr. Giri said, while there were 40 million unemployed, there were nearly 60 million under-employed and consequently under-fed in the villages of India.

Though India was a member of the League of Nations, the Government of India had not ratified the unemployment Convention of 1919, which enjoined on the nations accepting it, the collection of unemployment statistics and submission of annual before the League Organisation.

The speaker held that there could not be any real independence, unless there was economic independence. He advised the workers that they should not forget the political aspect of the movement and they should maintain the contact with the Indian National Congress and work in co-operation with it.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR WORKERS

The Congress Party in the Assembly, Mr. Giri recalled, made a suggestion to the Government to borrow a sum of Rs. 100 crores and evolve a five year plan for the economic regeneration of the masses. This was turned down, as there was not the necessary force of public opinion behind the proposal. He exhorted the workers to organise themselves, so that their demands might be effective and could be met with by the State.

Mr. N. M. Joshi viewed the labour movement in its diversity of thought and conflict of ideals at present reflected throughout the working class movement.

In a country striving for political freedom, several complications arose, and there was great scope for difference of opinion. These differences could not be ignored, but they should be recognised. Nobody could place a check on the growth of thought. It was therefore necessary that a policy should be adopted, so that the movement as a whole should not suffer from weakening on account of these differences. What was now required was a confidence in other sections of opinion, tolerance and the maintenance of the spirit of accommodation and compromise.

Mr. Joshi was of opinion that the working class should make the largest use of the legislatures to safeguard their interests. He also advised the workers that they should be represented at the Geneva Conference. Labour movement could never be national, and therefore it was essential that the international character of the working class movement should be maintained by affiliation to the international organisation.

Messrs. Affab Ali and M. A. Zaman from Bengal also addressed the gathering.

COTTON TRADE IN MADRAS

Statistics For Presidency From Feb. To July

MADRAS, (By Mail)

The receipts of loose cotton at presses and spinning mills in the Madras Presidency from 1st February 1935, to 26th July 1935 amounted to 334,131 bales of 400 lb. lint as against an estimate of 445,600 bales of the total crop of 1934—35. The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 405,531 bales. 197,884 bales mainly of pressed cotton were received at spinning mills and 86,492 bales were exported by sea, while 37,708 bales were imported by sea mainly from Karchi and Bombay.—A. P.

MAYOR'S QUETTA RELIEF FUND

List of contributions received on 3rd August, 1935, towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 126,913-0-3.

ACCOUNT NO. I.

Messrs. McKenzies Ltd., Rs. 250; The Workers of the Universal Rubber Works, Rs. 27-8; A Parsi Sister (through Miss Engineer), Rs. 22; Amount below Rs. 5, Rs. 3. Mr. J. C. Barton, Rs. 150; Per Mrs. Schueder—"Sapt" Textile Products Ltd., Rs. 50; The European Staff of Francis Klein, Rs. 40; Messrs. Bettman and Krupper, Rs. 25; Mr. Handaner, Rs. 10; Dr. Gaus, Rs. 20.

ACCOUNT NO. II.

Mr. Chas. D'Souza, Rs. 10; Total Rs. 127,520-8-3.

Donations to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund till August 1, Total £2 and Rs. 31,18,280-4.

LANCASHIRE'S COLLAPSE

Scored Lowest Total For 11 Years, 5 Wkts Falling In 45 Minutes

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Lancashire's score is the lowest total for eleven years. They lost the last five wickets in 45 minutes. Bowes in the morning took three wickets conceding only nine runs, his final analysis being 12 points, 1, 5, 16, 6. He made the ball fly almost at will the batsman drawing away.

Hammond before lunch scored a century in 105 minutes including 12 fours. He remained at the wicket, in all 170 minutes sending the ball 24 times to the boundary. He drove cut splendidly and with Sinfield he put on 187 runs in 125 minutes.

Walters played fast bowling easily. He occupied the crease 70 minutes, his chief hits being six fours read in spell. He returned an analysis of 9—0—40—4 and his final analysis was 13—0 63—0.—Reuter's Special.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL FOR MADRAS

Govt. Proposal Carried In Council

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

Government proposal to constitute a provincial Economic Council for the purpose of advising them on schemes for the economic and educational uplift of the people of the province evoked lively discussion in the Madras Legislative Council to-day.

Discussion arose on a motion for a token grant by a Finance Member providing payment of travelling allowances to non-official members co-opted by the Economic Council. Several non-official members including the Leader of the Opposition opposed the grant on the ground that no details of the programme and functions of the Economic Council had been furnished.

Mrs. Lakshmipathi and Mr. C. R. Reddi opposed it.

Dr. Subbaroyan supporting postponement sought more particulars.

The Rajah of Bobbili, Chief Minister, replying stressed the need for the proposed Economic Council which would be of an advisory nature. The primary object of the Council was to coordinate activities of various departments, collect data, draft schemes for the proposed expansion of elementary education, solve middle-class unemployment, improve higher education suited to the needs of the country, provide greater facilities for ryots and encourage minor cottage industries. The Finance member having spoken the cut was rejected, 27 voting for and 53 against. The main demand was then carried.—A. P.

DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN COCHIN

Council Carries Token Cut Against Administration Grant

COCHIN, Aug. 4

To bring to the notice of the Government the delay regarding the introduction of Constitutional reforms in the State inspite of their repeated requests on the floor of the Council and outside, the Cochin Legislature adopted by a large majority the token cut motion of Mr. Ibrahim, the leader of the Agrarian Party, reducing the demand under "General Administration' by one rupee.

Speaker after speaker criticised the 'dupe of to-morrow' policy of the Government with regard to this important decision and asked the Government to feel the pulse of the people and also to march with the times. A joint demand for an Executive responsible to the Legislature was put forth by all the nonofficial members and carried by 25 votes against 15.

Another token cut of the same member reducing the demand under "General Administration" by one rupee to urge the necessity of granting more relief to the agriculturists of the State was also adopted.—United Press.

DUEL BETWEEN WOMEN ACES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Duel between women aces Mrs. Gwenda Stewart and Mrs. Kathleen Petre drew thousands on the bank holiday. Spectators, especially are women from Brooklands. The two women were driving separately over a maximum of four laps, about eleven miles. The fastest single lap determined the winner. Mrs. Petre who averaged 134 point 24 miles per hour, to Mrs. Stewart's 133 decimal 67.

END OF MAHAKOSAL CONGRESS DISPUTE

Working Committee Decision Welcomed

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 5

Much satisfaction appears to be prevailing here among the public workers of the town over the decision of the Congress Working Committee on the dispute of the Jubbulpore Town Congress Committee and the newly drafted constitution of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee. It is now expected that following the pronouncement of this decision the members of the rival party, who appealed to the Working Committee against the activities of local orthodox Congress workers will take this decision in a sportsmanlike spirit and work in future in close co-operation with their fellow workers in the common cause.—United Press.

New Three Per Cent Loan Oversubscribed

Securities Market Opens Firm In Consequence Of Success

BOMBAY: Monday.

The 3 per cent. Loan (1951-54) to the amount of about 15 crores, announced to be opened to-day for subscription, was oversubscribed within 10 minutes of the issue and the list was closed.

It is understood, the Loan had been similarly oversubscribed also at the Calcutta Branch of the Reserve Bank of India.

It is likely, holders of the previous Government and Treasury Bonds, will get full allotment.

In anticipation of the success of the Loan, the Securities Market opened firm with 3-1|2 per cent. Paper quoted at Rs. 95-8, but declined to Rs. 95-4 on realising. The new Loan is quoted at a premium of annas 13.

NEW LOAN SUBSCRIPTION

Allotment Procedure

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The following communique has been issued:—

The total nominal value of the Government of India 3 per cent loan 1951-54 subscribed in cash and by tender of bonds was approximately as follows:—

(1) In cash 16.53 lakhs of rupees.

(2) By tender of 5 per cent bonds 1935, 8.37 lakhs of rupees.

(3) By tender of 6½ per cent. treasury bonds 1935, 4.63 lakhs of rupees.

Total 29.53 lakhs of rupees.

Cash applications for Rs. 5,000 (nominal) and under will be allotted in full. Other cash applications will be allotted eleven per cent rounded to the next higher multiple of Rs. 100, the minimum allotment in each case being Rs. 5,000.—A. P.

ANDHERI NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE

Vile Parle Municipality's Position In Regard To Liabilities And Assets

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

With the extention of the Municipal limits of the then Vile Parle Municipality to include even the Andheri Notified Area Committee, it was supposed that the new Municipality has been vested with all the rights to property and liability of the Andheri N. A. C's town planning schemes as well. But a Government notification to that effect was necessary.

A very interesting and important issue was raised, in this connection by the Collector, who, in his letter invited the Vile Parle Municipality to consent to take Town planning scheme before the over the liability of the Andheri general notification is issued to that effect.

It appears that under the Bombay Town planning Act of 1915, such previous consent is absolutely necessary before the rights to property and liability are vested in the Municipality. At yesterday's meeting it transpired that the Andheri Notified Area Committee had promoted some town planning schemes the betterment charges and the Government dues whereof have been paid up in respect of no. and no. 2. while on no 5 scheme the Government had spent about Rs. 28,000. The scheme was subsequently abandoned. The Government claimed these 28,000 from Andheri N.A.C. which persuaded the Government to reduce it to Rs. 19,000 payable in yearly instalment of Rs. 2,000. Four such instalments have already been paid by the Andheri Notified Area Committee. And at the time of amalgamation, the balance due to Government stood at Rs. 11,000.

Mr. Gunvantrai Desai said that the Government should be intimated that whilst the Municipality was willing to take over all the rights to property and liability of all other Town planning schemes it declined to shoulder the responsibility for the said balance of Rs. 11,000 for town planning scheme no 5 which the Municipality was entitled to do under sect. 45A of the town planning Act. The proposal of Mr. Desai was carried unanimously.

The nominated members preferred to remain neutral whilst all the elected members voted for Mr. Desai's proposition.

NO CURRENCY INFLATION IN CHINA

Widespread Rumours Are Groundless, Says Official Spokesman

NANKING, Aug. 5

The widespread rumours to the effect that China has decided to adopt a policy of currency inflation was officially described as groundless by a Finance Ministry spokesman, who added that the responsible authorities had not even considered the question.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY DOCK-WORKERS' UNION

Reply To Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's Statement

Dr. M. R. Shetty, President Dock-Workers' Union, writes:—

After reading the erroneous reports appearing in the papers about the annual elections of the Bombay Dock-Workers' Union and the statement issued by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan I am forced to place before the public the true facts about the election and the conduct of Mr. Khan and two of his associates.

A requisition signed by about 16 office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee of the Union was sent to Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan on June 2, requisitioning an extraordinary meeting of the Managing Committee to consider his conduct in connection with the Dock-Workers' Union and for fixing up the date for the annual general meeting. It was also mentioned in that requisition that if he failed to call the said meeting, the meeting would be held on June 30. This was widely announced in the papers. The extraordinary meeting was held on the appointed date and passed a vote of no-confidence on Mr. Khan and Mr. Abbasi. The annual election was fixed for August 4 at 10 a.m. and Dr. Shetty and two other managing committee members were authorised to arrange and conduct the elections. Com. Ruiker, the president of the A.I.T.U.C., was requested to be present. Unfortunately, he could not come due to work at the Unity Conference.

On the 4th August the workers were assembled at the place in Thana street at about 9-30 a.m. and singing and speeches on general topics of the day went on for half an hour. At ten, the election card prepared by the Managing Committee was read and put to vote. It was unanimously passed. Mr. Nazaratulla Abbasi, an associate of Mr. Khan and the former acting general secretary, was present at the meeting all throughout and remained silent. At about 10-15 Mr. Khan came to the meeting.

After Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's arrest order was restored and the meeting was continued under my presidentship for the transaction of further business. I appealed to Mr. Mitha to make a statement about the whole incident in order to throw more light on the matter.

Mr. Khan says that he was searching for Mr. Ruiker at Poibavdi when he knew full well that he would be at the Unity committee meeting. By attending the annual election meeting Mr. Khan has accepted the decision of the extraordinary meeting which he was disputing all the while.

To-day the Executive Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. also has recognised the election and accepted me as the accredited representative of the Dock-Workers' Union.

British Labour Party's Attitude Condemned

A. I. T. U. Decide To Celebrate Anti-Repression Day

The second adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress met on Monday afternoon, and successfully concluded its sessions. This meeting decided several issues embracing policy as well as details, affecting the workers. It is a day out for the Radicals in the T. U. C. who scored point after point over the moderates.

Mr. Ruiker presided.

The first resolution was about the repressive policy of the Government against the working class movement, condemning arrests of Comrades Ruiker, Tyeb Sheik and R. S. Nimbkar, the internments of Muzaffar Ahmed, Deshpande, Ghate and others and the externment of Sanyal.

ANTI-REPRESSION DAY.

It was resolved to organise an All-India anti-repression day to condemn the policy of repression. The General Secretary was authorised to fix the day in consultation with the other Labour and political associations before the end of September.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY CONDEMNED.

By another resolution, the attitude of the British Labour party was condemned for advocating the policy of discharging Indian seamen from British owned ships, in order to create more jobs for the unemployed British seamen.

Mr. Jhabvala's resignation of the treasurership was accepted and Com. V. B. Karnik was unanimously elected in his place.

MANI BEN KARA TO ACT.

The Committee considered the question of carrying on the work of the T. U. C. in the absence of Mr. Ruikar, and Smti. Maniben Kara was elected to act in his place.

The dispute about the representation of the Bombay Dock Workers Union was finally set at rest, when the Committee recognised Dr. M. R. Shetty as the real representative of the Union, in view of the result of the general election held on Sunday last.

The said dispute arose, it may be remembered, when at the Calcutta Session of the T. U. C. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan represented the Bombay Dock Workers, and his representative character was questioned by Dr. Shetty.

When the Executive Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. met here on the 2nd instant, Dr. Shetty again challenged the representation of Mr. Nazaratullah Abbasi, the then general secretary at the meeting, and a majority of the executive decided against Dr. Shetty, and preferred to await the result of the Annual general election which came off last Sunday.

TOWARDS UNIFICATION.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to bring about the amalgamation of the rival trade unions, consisting of Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Joglekar, Jambhekar, Phatak, S. V. Kulkarni (Nagpur) and Ghanekar (Nagpur), the latter two autonomously for the C. P. The Committee is to report within two months.

NEXT MEETING AT NAGPUR.

The next venue of the Executive Committee was fixed at Nagpur.

LEADERS FOR NAGPUR.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar and Rao Bahadur Fuley M.L.C. (Nagpur) left for Nagpur by the Nagpur mail on Monday evening.

They were seen off at the Station by a number of local Labour leaders.

Alleged Import Of Jap Fents Into India

Ambassador In Bombay Assures Consideration Of Millowners' Complaints

If the allegations of the Indian millowners regarding the import of Japanese fents to India are correct, then it is more than probable that some of the Indian merchants resident in Japan have something to do with the export of fents to India.

This was the opinion expressed by M. H. Matsushima, Ambassador-Extraordinary, Japan, in the course of an interview which he granted to the Press on Monday.

His Excellency arrived in Bombay from Delhi on Monday morning, and was received at the Bombay Central Station by the consul for Japan in Bombay, and other Japanese residents of Bombay.

ON INSPECTION TOUR.

M. Matsushima is expected to remain in the city for about three days and would sail for Colombo on Thursday.

His Excellency said that he had been sent by the Japanese Government on an inspection tour of the diplomatic and consular offices situated in different countries in Southern Asia, namely, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Burma, India, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey.

FAVOURABLE TO INDIA.

The Ambassador-Extraordinary was of the opinion that ever since the beginning of the operation of the Indo-Japanese treaty India exported more goods to Japan than she imported from there. There was, therefore, a strong impression in Japan that the terms of the treaty were more in favour of the Indian businessmen and His Excellency observed that the Japanese at home felt that there was a grat scope for a revision of the terms of the treaty for the best advantage of both the countries.

Continuing, he said that Japan had no intention to compete with the Indian industries; but at the same time she wished to see that she was treated on the same footing, as other countries in the matter of tariffs. Japanese articles ought to be charged the same custom duties that were levied on articles imported from other foreign nations. His Excellency felt that the tariffs on the Japanese goods imported to India when compared with the tariffs on goods imported from elsewhere were considerably high.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND JAPAN.

While assuring that the Government of Japan would surely give their serious attention to complaints received regarding the import of Japanese fents into India, M. Matsushima added that the Japanese Government were anxious to maintain the best cultural relations with India, and in this connection the Japanese Foreign Office were encouraging Indian students to proceed to Japan and get into contact with Japanese businessmen.

BEAT HIS OWN RECORD

(Special Cable.)

WARSAW, Aug. 5.

Stellwalsh made a 200 metres world record of 23 six-tenths seconds beating his own record of two-tenths second.

Madanapalli: As a sequel to long standing enmity a wealthy Vysya young man of Gudupalle village, 30 miles distant from Vyadavapalle, is reported to have been shot on Thursday last. The culprit has not been traced.

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Need For Foreign Propaganda

CONGRESS MUST TAKE PROMPT ACTION

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose's suggestion of having "Pro Indian" propaganda in foreign countries seems to have fallen on deaf ears in Congress circles. There is necessity of appointing accredited representatives of the Congress at the important cities of America and Europe so as to enlighten the world with the true state of affairs in India. Sjt. Bose has given glaring examples of "uninterrupted and unchallenged propaganda carried on by nefarious agencies for several decades." Is it not indispensably necessary to counteract any such propaganda? I think that this should be given immediate consideration by those at the helm of national affairs. Necessity of foreign propaganda was keenly felt even by the late Vithalbhai Patel and so he made a special provision for this in his will. We have many examples of the nations who have been greatly benefited by foreign propaganda. Even the Chinese leaders have launched an effective campaign of 'Cultural propaganda' with headquarters at Geneva. "The British Council for relation with foreign countries" has been started in England and it is said that the Government has granted £6,000 to this Society. The 'Daily Telegraph" reported the other day that Italy and France have each budgetted one million pounds for national 'propaganda and prestige.' Japan and Germany have not lagged behind in foreign propaganda.

I hope that the authorities at the helm of affair will launch a Pro-Indian propaganda campaign at an earlier date.—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Bombay,
August 3.

Birth-Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 30th July Mr. Mohile writes on birth-control with an idealist's point of view. Some of the points raised by him are already answered in my reply published in the same issue to a letter by "R. S."

Our civilization by introducing the institution of marriage has given man certain rights over woman which are not strictly natural. A wife has to submit to her husband whenever he desires so. To counteract the evil effects of these "extra" rights of the male, is it not just to give "extra" powers to the female? To have a woman at one's luck and call is a luxury not ordained by Nature but invented by Man. It is then inevitable that the woman should have power enough to avoid Nature's punishment for this luxury; and birth-control gives such power to women.

Next, why is Mr. Mohile doubtful about the good of limitation of a family? Does he consider the desirability of limiting a family in a poor and overpopulated country problematical?

Again comes the oft-expressed fear of abuse and of undermining the morale of society. He admits that these measures may do good to good people. Then why worry about the evil-minded? Does Mr. Mohile advocate prevention of sale of razors because some people use them for committing suicide? Will he put all people in prison because some persons may abuse their liberty?

Why is birth-control dubbed as a necessary "evil"? The only evil effect of the abuse of birth-control in the West has been a depopulation of those countries. There is no fear of that kind in India for another hundred years! Besides, which good thing does not give bad results by its excess?

Finally, let us not reject good practical solutions until something better is put forth; let us not find imaginary faults with anything just because it comes from the West,—in short, let us not "give a dog a bad name and then hang him."—Yours, etc.

A MEDICO.

Karwar, August 2.

Dock Workers' Union

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the columns of your paper of August 5, there appears some news about the election meeting of the Dock Workers' Union. It contains wrong information and I request you will kindly correct the same to clear misunderstanding in the public and oblige. The following is what happened:—

The meeting of the Union was scheduled to be held at 10 a.m. At about 9-45 Dr. Shetty and his party addressed the groups that had assembled there regarding the elections until 10. When it struck 10, the meeting as announced was held under the presidentship of Dr. Shetty, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union, as the President, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan did not turn up by that time. As there was no trouble created by the opposition the election passed off peacefully in less than 10 minutes. Mr. Khan arrived on the scene at 10-10 and found to his great disappointment that the election was over and that none of his group were elected, and has issued a statement that the meeting was held at 9-30 a.m. long before the scheduled time and hence it was null and void.—Yours etc.,

"AN OBSERVER."

Bombay: Aug. 5.

"Bandra Talkies"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will kindly allow me to ventilate a few facts about the present location of the 'Bandra Talkies' in the very heart of the Salsette Co-operative Housing Society's Kantwadi scheme. I have read with much interest your correspondent 'S.F.R.'s" letter of the 27th July which appeared in your issue of 31st. I entirely agree with him that the proper locality for the 'Talkies' is either Ghodbander Road or the large vacant plot on Turner Road (right at the end of Waterfield Road) usually occupied by proprietors of circuses which periodically visit Bandra. Either of these two places most convenient to all parties concerned; for example. buses, taxis and gharies are at hand. railway station is only a few minutes' walk. refreshment shops are within easy reach. the roads—Godbander, Turner and Waterfield—are broad enough for parking motor cars which bring in visitors to the cinema house. Moreover. the locality being central, a large number of residents of Khar and Santa Cruz would also patronise the concern.

The locality where the 'Bandra Talkies is at present housed is strictly a residential area and a cinema ought not to find a place there and is objectionable from every point of view.—

Yours, etc.,
L. P. S.

Bandra, August 3.

Golden Jubilee Of Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Whilst the Sub-Committee is considering the programme for befittingly celebrating the Golden Jubilee of Congress on 26th December next, may I suggest that that day should be called, "the Self Dependence Day" and start a new chapter in the nation's history?—Yours etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Malegaon Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I seek the valuable medium of your esteemed paper to ventilate the grievances of the Bombay Malegaon passengers via Manmad, against the G I P Ry. authorities. The population of Malegaon is about 32 thousand, the majority of which is constantly migrating between Malegaon and Bombay in connection with the hand woven sari industry, which is the staple industry here and engages about 20,000 people of the town the main market for the sari product is the city of Bombay. But, unfortunately, Malegaon remains, till the present day, unconnected by any railway line. The only means of transport available to traverse the 22 miles between Malegaon and Manmad are motor lorries which are veritable instruments of torture to the passengers. What with the maximum number of people packed in the irreducibly minimum amount of space, the unwidely and voluminous luggage which some people insist on carrying with them inside the bus and the certainly not very polite behaviour of the conduciors and drivers with little sense of punctuality or responsibility, the fate of the passengers is miserable.

I appeal on behalf of all the victims of the present means of transport to the G. I. P. Ry. authorities or any enterprising company kindly to have mercy on us and either link up Manmad to Malegaon with a Railway line or introduce a systematic service of decent buses between Manmad and Malegaon.—Yours, etc.,

"A. H. K."

Malegaon, July 20.

Malegaon Bridge

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be thankful if you will kindly publish in your esteemed paper the following mixed message of gratitude and complaint to the P.W.D., Bombay.

The old Bombay-Agra Road Bridge crossing the Mosum river at Malegaon having become dangerous, the Government kindly constructed a new submergible reinforced cement concrete one by its side. But unfortunately the principle of "Safety First" was overlooked by the designers of the new bridge, with the result that it is too narrow to allow safe parallel traffic of two lorries and pedestrians. However, thanks to the wise suggestion of Sardar Rajebahadur, this evil has been overcome by the Municipality's requesting the Government to retain the old bridge for the exclusive traffic of pedestrians and cycles and transfer it to the Local Municipality for maintenance. We thank Government for kindly accepting the proposal but it has given birth to a fresh nuisance. A notice board has been put up at one end of the bridges ordering pedestrians and cyclists to use the old bridge only, a policeman is also picketed at one end of the bridge to enforce the above order. But it happens many a time that a poor illiterate villager in his ignorance and attracted by the new bridge is tempted to use it and when he has travelled half the distance he is assailed by a peremptory command of the constable at the other end to go back and use the old bridge. I, therefore, humbly request Government to kindly redress this grievance by picketing two constables one at each end to check the passengers just at the entrances of the bridge.—Yours, etc.,

"A. H. K."

Malegaon, July 31.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' "GRIEVANCES"

Mayor Assures Sympathetic Consideration To Deputation

The Mayor of Bombay Mr. K. F. Nariman received a deputation of the Bombay Municipal workers Union on Monday evening to hear the "grievances" of the workers in the Municipal workshop at Foras Road and various other general matters.

The deputation consisted of Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala President of the Union, B. V. Deshpande, Vice-President, R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary, G. R. Inamdar Joint Secretary, Gajanan K. Sawant and a number of other workers including some from the health department.

The deputation laid before the Mayor their complaints about the alleged high-handed policy followed by the officers in Municipal workshop at Foras Road and various other demands including an increment in wages, fixity of service, relaxation of the rigours of provident fund rules in cases of exigency, leave with full pay on public holidays.

The Mayor listened to them very patiently and assured the deputation of his sympathetic consideration of the workers' "grievances".

He further said that he would place the matters pertaining to the provident fund and the enjoyment of full pay on public holidays before the Bombay Corporation.

Wood Badge Scout Training Camp At Pavagadh

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

The Provincial Scout Secretary and the Deputy Camp Chief (Bombay Presidency), Mr. B. T. Char, B.A., desires to conduct a Wood Badge Scout Training Course for those English knowing Scouters who have already received a Warrant or a Certificate as being trained in a preliminary Scouters Training Camp or conducted a troop. The camp is to be held at Pavagadh (Panch Mahals) probably from the 10th or 12th of October. The Camp fee covering the cost of food will be Rs. 12/ in this Wood Badge Course.

Applications should be forwarded, through the Scout Commissioners (State or District) stating full names, age, educational qualifications, profession, address, scout experience and service, Warrant rank, to the Scout Organiser, Mr. G. M. Bhatt, N. D. Baroda Residency, Baroda.

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

Soviet Government's Note To Tokyo Against Alleged Aggression

BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, July 1.

After the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway it seemed that the dense war clouds that hovered over the Far East had been dispersed, but now it appears that the waters of the Far East are still troubled and many strange things are happening which, under a peaceful and friendly atmosphere between the two neighbouring nations, would not have taken place.

Latest reports from Khaborovsk, the Soviet Far East, are of somewhat alarming character. According to these reports, mixed Japanese—Manchurian troops have tried to trespass simultaneously on the boundary lines between the USSR and Manchuokan territories. One Khaborovsk report states: "On June 23, at 6 p.m., four kilometers south of frontier point 24, in the section of the Grodokov frontier guards, 40 Japanese soldiers with two officers broke through the lines of the Soviet frontier and penetrated into Soviet territory for a distance of 400 meters. After this, the whole group ascended the Bezymianaya Heights, four kilometers south of frontier point number 24, from which they descended to a valley northeast of the valley and remained there until dark. During the night the detachment returned to Manchuokan territory. "According to reliable information," states the report, "the Japanese trespassers belonged to the third battallion of the 68th infantry regiment."

Japanese troops, according to still later reports, again trespassed on Soviet frontiers on June 26th, while on the 27th two Japano-Manchurian gunboats, the "Sung-Teng" and the "Yang-Ming" entered, without permission, Soviet waters in the Amur river. Signals by the cutters of the Soviet frontier guard were ignored, it is claimed

According to the official reports, in all cases the Soviet side did not open fire or show resistance only to avoid an armed clash.

Soviet Protest

The Soviet Government, through its ambassador in Tokyo, has made a strong protest to the Japanese Government against the repeated violations of Soviet territory by Japanese and Manchurian regular troops. The Soviet press has also taken a strong stand against the actions of the Jap and Manchurian soldiers. "Pravda," the Communist party organ, writes in an editorial, under the title "A Dangerous Game." "During the past two months, Japanese and Manchurian military detachments and warships have repeatedly violated the Soviet border, trespassing on Soviet territory with clearly provocative aims. They have made armed attacks on Soviet frontier guards, as a result of which four were killed and one severely wounded. No less flagrant was the entry of Manchurian gunboats into Soviet home waters."

"The Japanese-Manchurian authorities cannot but know that we have in the Far East enough forces to destroy completely all aggressive bands from the regular Japanese-Manchurian army.

"The initiators of these "incidents" are clearly dissatisfied with the improvement of Japanese-Soviet relations following the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway."

Japan's Responsibility

"The Soviet Government sincerely desires to improve and strengthen its relations with Japan," declares the "Pravda," "and the Soviet Government has repeatedly shown that it is really pursuing a persistent policy of peace in the Far East. Therefore, the responsibility for the attacks and other provocations on the Soviet-Manchurian border must lie exclusively with the Japanese Government."

The rest of the Soviet press also warns the Japanese-Manchurian military authorities in decided tones.

The Soviet note to Japan is also written in decisive and strong terms and warns Japan, saying: "Considering the facts of the infringements (enumerated in the Soviet note) of the border by the Japanese-Manchurian authorities as fraught with gravest consequences to the relations between the USSR and Japan, as well as the cause of peace in the Far East, the Government of the USSR has instructed me (Yurenev, Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo) resolutely to protest against this conduct of the local military Japanese- Manchurian authorities for which the Japanese Government stands responsible.

"I have been instructed at the same time to inform you that the Soviet Government cannot permit the sailing of Japanese-Manchurian boats in the internal waters of the USSR and that should Japanese - Manchurian boats, despite all warning given, attempt to enter by force the internal waters of the USSR, passing the Kazakevichevaya arm and sailing around the island of Sandzaochow, at the city of Kharbarovsk, the responsibility for the consequences will rest on the Japanese-Manchurian authorities."

MULEGAON WINS SYKES SHIELD

Village Improvement Forges Ahead In Sholapur District

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

One of the features of the Village Improvement scheme inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes some two years ago was a shield to be given annually to the village in each Division in the Presidency which over a period of a year had done best in the matter of village improvement.

The award was to be made on the following considerations: —

(1) Continuity of effort and perseverance: The village which makes steady effort to improve is deserving of more credit than the village which shows results of a transient or spasmodic character.

(2) Self-help: The village which introduces improvements by its own efforts and relying on its own resources is more deserving than one which relies on the help of Government or Local Bodies. A village panchayat will be a form of self-help.

(3) Results: Good results will naturally follow from continuity of effort and self-reliance; but effort will be given greater weight than results.

So far as the Central Division is concerned, Government have decided to give the Sir Frederick Sykes Village Improvement Shield for 1934-35 to Mulegaon, a village in Sholapur district, which has done excellent and continuous work. The Collector of Sholapur will make a public presentation of the Shield which will be kept at the Taluka Kacheri in a prominent position, and will be held by the village till 31st March, 1936.

Mulegaon is a small village with a population of 796, situated 5 miles to the East of Sholapur. It was one of the six villages chosen by the Village Improvement Committee in 1931 for intensive work. The work done in 1934-35, to some extent, forms the continuation of the programme originated in 1931.

WELL—DESERVED

Before 1934—35 the villagers in the area had shown much interest in improvement work, and had removed prickly pear, formed a bunding society and a village panchayat, and dug pits outside the village for manure. The work in 1934-35 was more intensive. Roads have been constructed or repaired according to the lay out of the Consulting Surveyor. A panchayat office has been built. The villagers have helped to conduct successfully an annual Agricultural Cattle and Village Improvement Show, started a reading room, attended to house ventilation and drainage, planted trees, tried experiments at poultry farming, have done sulphur dusting and seed grading and several other things including provision for maternity assistance, village lighting, water supply for untouchables, etc. The Commissioner, Central Division thinks that the example of this village will have far reaching effects.

NAGPUR 'VARSITY APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Kokardeker Gets Physical Director's Post

NAGPUR, (By Mail)

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Nagpur University to-day, Sir Hari Sing Gour, Rao Bahadur K. V. Bhama and Mr. N. M. Deshmukh were recommended for the office of the Vice-Chancellor as the term of office of the present Vice-Chancellor will expire on 14th of January, 1936. The University Court will elect one of the three candidates at its next meeting.

On the question of selecting a Director of Physical Education, which was next taken up, Dr Kokardekar was unanimously selected for the post.

The Council decided to join other Universities in inviting Prof. A. C. Seward of the Cambridge University, the foremost Botanist of the day, and Vice-President of the Royal Society, London, to deliver a series of Lectures in Indian Universites.

Sir Hari Sing Gour and Mr. M. A. Moghe will represent the Nagpur University at the next quinquennial Congress of Universities of the Empire to be held at Cambridge in 1936.—A. P.

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON GROWING IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Central Cotton Committee Sanctions Subsidy Of Rs. 65,000 For Propaganda

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:

The Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, for the year 1933-34, is a valuable document containing a comprehensive survey of important agricultural developments made during the year under report in the presidency. It bears a testimony of fruitful results that can be obtained from a co-ordination of propaganda and research work, and records great strides that have been taken in this direction.

The report opens its account in the matter of cotton cultivation with seed supply in various cotton growing parts in the presidency. The rapid multiplication and distribution of seed of improved variety on a large scale, a crying need to the province, were generally financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee under the names of Hubli Jayawant Cotton Seed Scheme and the Gadag Cotton Seed Scheme. The two schemes unless extended would come to close after completion of five years.

TWO GREAT STEPS.

The year under report will be a land mark in the cotton growing industry for the two great steps taken to advance the cause of good cotton in Gujarat for which the palm of success must go to Dr. W. Burns, the Director of Agriculture, and Mr. B. S. Patel, the acting Director of Agriculture. The first was the settlement of the sore controversy of 1027 v 1 A which has been a great impediment to the industry since 1926. After numerous conferences and exchange of views the Indian Central Cotton Committee upheld the cause of 1027 and accordingly necessary directions were given by the Director of Agriculture for a rapid extension of the variety.

The Committee after unanimously coming to the conclusion that it should spend its money only on the propaganda of 1027 A.L.F., sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 65,000 for a period of five years. About 10 lakhs lbs. of seed were distributed during the year.

GUJRAT BOLL—WORM CLEAN-UP SCHEME.

A significant aspect emphasised in the report is the practical demonstration that was made over an area of 480 sq. miles in Gujrat to obtain a better yield of cotton by starving out the spotted Bollworm by a thorough clean-up of the area demarcated for this purpose. The Gujrat Boll-worm clean-up scheme sanctioned in 1930 was the sequel of the Surat Entomological Research Scheme which ended its labours in 1931. The concrete results shown by the compaign is evidently the fact that inspite of severe cold this year the yield in the cleaned up area exceeded 25 to 30 per cent of that obtained elsewhere. The scheme was closed in April 1934, but the popularising of the plant puller, a cheap but efficient implement to pull out cotton plants has been taken up in hand. In all 3,500 plant pullers were sold through depots and other agencies in the year under report.

KHANDESH COTTON BREEDING SCHEME

The report views with satisfaction the progress which has been made in evolving a wilt-resistant type of cotton in Khandesh under the Khandesh Cotton Breeding Scheme. Cotton is the principal crop of Khandesh and no pain was spared to improve this crop both by the Department of Agriculture and the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee have also sanctioned a scheme of enquiry into extra-factory or village consumption of cotton for six months.

Another main feature of this year's work was the isolation of certain strains of Verum cotton with a staple of 9/10th of an inch.

BROACH COTTON BREEDING SCHEME.

So far as work on this scheme is concerned, it was carried on in selecting strains believed to be wilt-resistant and subjecting them to severe tests. Their progony were again grown. The scheme was started with the object of securing suitable types of cotton, capable of withstanding wilt and giving better yield, high ginning percentage and superior lint for the Nerbudda-Mahi zone where about 8,00,000 acres are annually under this crop.

COTTON CROP FORECAST.

From the trade point of view the year has been of exceptional importance. The revelation of important discrepancies in the procedure of cotton forecasting in the Bombay Presidency called for urgent reform. A scheme was accordingly sanctioned by the Indian Central Cotton Committee for a period of 2 years at a cost of Rs. 10,694.

BOMBAY SCHEME

Much useful work was done by the Cotton Forecast sub-committee all possible venues were explored and the sources of errors in the compilation of provincial and state forecasts have been brought to the notice of the proper authorities concerned with this matter. The Indian Central Cotton Committee sanctioned for the Bombay Presidency a scheme for employing an experienced whole time officer for effecting improvement in this branch of work. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 10,694. The scheme is to begin with for a period of 2 years.

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Plea For Dissolution Of Land Syndicate

Prominent Bombay Merchants Sued In Thana Court

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT). THANA, August 3.

Messrs. Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd., of Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas, a merchant of Bombay and four others are being sued in the Court of Mr. L. C. Sheth, First Class Subordinate Judge, at Thana, by Mr. Tekersi Jivraj, his brother Hirji and his nephew Deraj Gangji, landlords of Bombay, for dissolution of partnership and accounts of a syndicate, formed by the plaintiffs and the four defendants (Messrs. Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd., Mr. Laiji Mulji and Mr. Khimji Shamji, of Messrs. Dharsi Nanji and Co., and Messrs. Khimji Vishram and Co.), in Bombay, for the purchase, development and sale of lands near Bombay. Mr. Kaghavji Purshottam, a sub-partner of the first defendants, who signed the agreement, has been made the fifth defendant. Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas, the sixth defendant, was conveyed the right of the second and third defendants.

When the suit was called out, Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, Pleader for the plaintiffs, put in the amended plaint.

How Syndicate Was Formed

The plaintiffs state that in September 1919 a syndicate was formed in Bombay between the three plaintiffs and the four defendants for the purchase, development and sale of lands near Bombay.

On September 7, 1919 it was agreed between the partners that the share of the plaintiffs in the purchase of property consisting of large open tracts of land at Chandoli in the Thana District should be 3-1/2 annas, of the first defendants 8 annas, of the second and third defendants collectively 3 annas and of the fourth defendants 2-1/2 annas in a rupee of 17 annas.

In August 1920 the syndicate purchased properties situate at Hariali. It was agreed between the partners that the plaintiffs' share be 1 anna, of first defendants 8 annas, second and third defendants each 2 annas, and the fourth defendants 3 annas in the rupee.

Between 1920 and 1925 the syndicate purchased and sold various plots of land at Hariali.

A dispute arose in regard to the purchase of Hariali land for which the syndicate had paid Rs. 10,000. As a result of the litigation that followed the amount was lost to the syndicate.

Partnership With Outsider.

The Syndicate with a view to develop the lands purchased at Chandoli and Hariali had entered into a partnership with an outsider Mr. Purushottam Coovcrji for opening a brick factory and stone quarry on those lands. considerable expenditure was incurred by the syndicate for the factories.

In the books of account the balance sheets of the syndicate have been made up and signed upto the Samvat year 1976. So far as the plaintiffs are aware the accounts of the syndicate have not been made up since that date.

On February 7, 1930, the second and the third defendants conveyed their right, title and interest in the Chandoli and Hariali properties belonging to the syndicate to the sixth defendant Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas.

The plaintiffs submit that assuming the conveyance amounts to a transfer by the second and third defendants, which the plaintiffs do not admit, the sixth defendant becomes entitled only to be paid what amounts may be found due to the second and third defendants on the making up of the partnership accounts.

As the plaintiffs could not get satisfactory explanation as to the partnership accounts and the properties the plaintiffs expressed their desire on May 2, 1932, to terminate their partnership from that day. The properties at Chandoli and Hariali are at present in the possession of the plaintiffs since January 12, 1933.

"In State Of Confusion."

The plaintiffs say that the affairs of the syndicate which have been carried on by the fourth defendants as partners are in a state of confusion. No proper accounts of the syndicate have been kept and in spite of repeated efforts made by the plaintiffs no information is available. The fourth defendants allege that the management of the syndicate is in the hands of the second and third defendants, while the latter allege that it is with the former. The account book are in the possession of the former.

The plaintiffs claim dissolution of partnership and accounts, but in case the Court holds that there was no partnership and the properties were purchased and enjoyed as co-owners, the plaintiffs claim a declaration that they are the owners of their respective shares in the properties at Chandoli and Hariali. They further claim that a partition by metes and bounds be made and they be allotted their share. They are entitled to profits and therefore accounts from the defendants.

The sub-Judge has fixed August 20 for the defendants' reply to the amendment.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. A. V. Chitre for the first defendants, and Messrs. M. V. Hegde and V. R. Nachane for other defendants.

A snake charmer exhibiting his "nag" in the street on the occasion of the Nag-Panchami day which came off on Sunday. Note the coins lying in the foreground given by devotees.

LABOUR'S PLATFORM OF UNITED ACTION

(Continued from Page 16.)

of protection so far given to the various industries should be held to find out, "inter alia," whether the grant of protection has improved the workers' standard of life or created mere employment. The enquiry should also consider whether the continuance of protection should not be made dependent upon those industries adopting satisfactory standard of wages and other working conditions. This conference is also of opinion that minimum wage-fixing legislation be introduced in the provincial or central legislatures particularly for sheltered industries and those other industries where the workers' organisations do not exist or are too weak to resist the employers' attacks on their standard of life.

REPRESSIVE POLICY.

4. The Joint Conference strongly condemns the present repressive policy of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments and their action in using the emergency powers and other reactionary legislation against the labour organisations and workers in this country. This policy has impeded the growth of the T. U. Movement and created discontent among the workers.

The Conference recommends to the Joint Labour Board to be established by the Congress and the Federation to take effective steps to protect those who fall a victim to the repressive policy of Government.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

5. The Joint Conference views with alarm the growing ranks of the unemployeed population in this country and urges that immediate steps be taken to increase employment by adopting suitable schemes. The Conference further urges that the Government of India should take immediate steps to introduce a bill providing for unemployment insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE.

6. The Joint Conference deeply regrets the failure of the Government of India to take steps to protect the workers against sickness and urges them to introduce a health insurance bill at an early date.

FORTY-HOUR WEEK.

7. The Joint Conference urges the Government of India to amend the Indian Factories Act and other legislation dealing with the hours of work of the industrial workers so as to provide for a forty-hours week for all the industrial workers in this country without lowering the standards of life.

INDIAN SEAMEN ON BRITISH-OWNED SHIPS.

8. The Joint Conference expresses its regret at the unfriendly attitude taken by the Parliamentary Labour Party, as evidenced by their speeches and the voting in the matter of paying subsidy to the British Shipping Industry, towards the employment of Indian Seamen on British-owned ships. The members of the Parliamentary Labour Party who took part in the discussion on the Bill in the House of Commons, even went so far as to demand discharge of those Indian Seamen who had already been employed, in order that unemployment among the British Seamen might be reduced. This attitude is, in the opinion of the Joint Conference, fundamentally opposed to the recognised labour principles and international solidarity of the working classes. In view of the fact that India is a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations and also in view of the fact that British Shipping Companies enjoy virtual monopoly of trade in Indian waters and also enjoy the patronage of the Government of India at the cost of this country, this Joint Conference maintains that Indian seamen have the same right to employment on British-owned ships as that enjoyed by any other British subject. The Conference, therefore, urges that the question of distribution of employment should be decided by negotiations between the interests concerned and requests the Government of India to intervene in this matter and protect the rights of Indian seamen.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

9. The Joint Conference recommends to the Joint Labour Board to take early steps to set up a standing committee which will draft and promote labour legislation.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

10. The Joint Conference strongly urges the Government of India to take immediate steps to set up by statute an Industrial Council as recommended by the Royal Commission on Labour in India.

11. This Joint Conference protests against the firing on the workers working in Colar gold mines and urges that a public enquiry be held into the whole affair of firing.

MAKE WOMEN'S ROLL PERFECT

Foolish To Refuse Franchise Granted On Husband's Qualifications

A well-attended public meeting of women was held in Dhuru Hall on Saturday evening to explain to women the importance of enrolling themselves as voters. Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh presided. Prominent among those present were Mrs. Sonabai Patil, Mrs. Dhuru, Mrs. Shantabai Vengasarkar and others.

The first speaker, Mrs. Sarasvatibai Chaubal explained the object of holding the meeting which was to inform the women at large the significance of the franchise and the need of getting themselves enrolled. She said that women were on the whole very indifferent in this matter. Even when volunteers go to their doors, they do not care to fill up the forms. This ignorance and apathy on the part of women was suicidal.

Mrs. Krishnabai Joshi explained the technical terms, council, election, electoral roll, voter etc. She said the women in western countries had to struggle hard before they got franchise. They had to go to prison and undergo all kinds of hardships and they got franchise as late as 1909. The women of India have not had to suffer so much. They should therefore not under-estimate the importance of franchise. She, however, said that the wifehood qualifications was not desirable.

GREAT INDISCRETION.

Mrs. Yamunabai Hirleker explained the conditions and extent of women's franchise in the new Constitution. So far, no woman had been allowed to stand for the Bombay Council. Government could nominate women but they never did it, except once. Miss Dickinson was once nominated for a period. According to the new Constitution, some seats had been reserved for women. Although reservation of seats was not desirable, the fact was there, Mrs. Hirlekar said, that it would be great indiscretion to refuse the franchise accruing to women on the strength of their husbands' qualifications.

The percentage of women's literacy in India was as low as 4 per cent. and very few women had property of their own or paid income tax. Therefore those illiterate married women who could not get franchise otherwise should do well to accept the wifehood qualification. It would increase the voting strength of women in the coming Constitution. They might afterwards spread literacy among women so that they could be enfranchised on their own qualification and then the wifehood qualification would automatically lapse. It was a matter of regret that women did not take interest in the matter of asserting their rights, so they should enroll themselves as soon as possible. Mrs. Sathe spoke a few words supporting the same views.

DO YOUR BIT.

Mrs. Deshmukh, the President, closed the proceedings with a short speech. She said, "it is matter of surprise that women do not know their rights. They take interest in superficial things, such as cinema and other entertainments, and about the matter of enrolling themselves they plead ignorance. It is not ignorance but deliberate indifference. Have they never seen an election, although they were not themselves voters at that time?" She further observed that there was no woman representative in the council so far. Now that they had got some seats, they must see to it that they returned the right person who would safeguard their interests in the Council. As to wifehood qualification, she agreed with Mrs. Hirlekar that women should not despise it. Women did not despise the property they got from their husbands, then why should they be ashamed of getting franchise because of him? She exhorted everyone of the audience to do her bit in making the rolls perfect.

After a vote of thanks by Mrs. Bhave and a photograph of the President and the workers, the meeting terminated.

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BOMBAY EUROPEANS' NEW MOVE

Political Secretary To Be Appointed To Manage Two Posts

Recently Mr. O. W. Stebbings, the newly appointed Secretary to the European Group in the Central Legislature, arrived in India to take up his duties in succession to Mr. A. Duguid.

The European Group in the Bombay Legislative Council, (says "The Times of India") who also are working on the same lines as the Central Legislature Ground, have found in England a highly qualified candidate for the secretaryship to the Group. It is expected that his appointment will shortly be confirmed, and that he will sail for Bombay early in the cold weather so as to have some time in which to pick up the work before the beginning of the Budget session next February.

The appointment has been in view for some time, but it was not until this year that it was decided that the time had come in anticipation of the constitutional change, to put the scheme for a European Group Council Secretariat into effect.

We understand it is intended that the new Group Secretary should act also as Secretary of the European Association, which naturally is actively associated with the new Council appointment. It is considered that the two posts can very suitably be combined.

Reasons For Change.

There are many reasons for this new departure. Not the least important is the expectation that legislative duties will in future make still more exacting calls upon the time and energies of unofficial members of the legislature. For one thing, sessions under the new constitution are expected to be more frequent and longer. For another, the Assembly (as it will then be called) will lack the presence of secretaries to Government and other officials whose advice and experience at present are freely placed at the service of private members.

With a political secretary free to devote his whole time to the business of the legislature, both during and between sessions, it is felt that the other members of the Group will be freed from much of the labour which at present they have to undertake themselves, involved in the examination of bills and other measures, and in working up any case which they may wish to present to the House.

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No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise harmonizes the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

World's First Woman Ruler

Queen Khent-Kawes Who Reigned 4,000 Years Ago Over Egypt Insisted On Being Called A "King": Light Thrown On Mystery Of Pyramids

Mr. Edward Armytage, etymologist, and explorer of New Guinea and the South Seas, has just returned to England from Egypt, where he has been watching the excavating of a secret city, which existed 4,000 years ago. He describes in the "Sunday Express" what is happening.

A City, the existence of which had not even been suspected, has been discovered in Egypt. The discovery promises to throw new light on a highly organised civilization that existed 4,000 years ago (he writes).

And it may provide the key to the mystery of how the Pyramids were built.

The city was discovered by accident.

For years Egyptian archaeologists have ignored an incompleted pyramid near the better-known pyramid. They regarded it as nothing but a mound of debris.

Then Professor Selim Hassan, the Egyptian excavator, declared that it was undoubtedly the tomb of a ruler. His opinion has been justified.

"Not only has the mound proved to be the tomb of a queen who reigned 4,000 years ago, but close by has been unearthed the remains of a wonderful city. The city had a perfect drainage system and other amenities which were not introduced into Europe until 200 years ago!

The new pyramid has been proved to be the tomb of Queen Khent-Kawes the first woman in known history to reign in her own right.

FIRST QUEEN.

The inscription revealed it beyond all doubt to be the tomb of the world's first queen: certainly the first queen in recorded history.

She insisted on being called a king. She was spoken of as the king, and respected as such.

This queen is mentioned in the tomb pyramid of King Nefer-er-ke-re of the Fifth Dynasty.

"The rulers of this ancient empire believed in town-planning. Archaeologists declare it is the best-planned city they have ever seen."

The streets were built to system, so that those holding positions of state lived near the queen. The main street, for instance, was occupied by the priests.

The foundations of the houses, though they were laid 4,000 years ago, are so sound that they could be built on again. And all the houses had bathrooms.

The subjects of Queen Khent-Kawes were excellent sanitary engineers. They had no lead. Everything was cut out of granite and stone.

A SMALL ROOM.

Many streets had houses made of mud bricks. For some reason, not yet divined, all the houses of the town face north.

"The houses do not differ very greatly from modern ones, but some are better planned and more substantially built."

On entering the north side houses, for instance, one finds a small room about eight feet by four feet for the porter, and on the other side a waiting room of 18 by 9 ft.

The dining room is in the middle of the house, and is flanked by two bedrooms.

At the back is the kitchen—where one can still see the marks of the fires which burned four thousand years ago—and a room for pottery and water jugs.

CITY DIVIDED.

The city is divided into two divisions by a subterranean tunnel, which runs north and south under the main street.

On the southern side, the houses are in a better state of preservation, and are larger. In some cases, traces of the original coloured plaster, in beautiful hues, still adhere to the mud walls.

Probably the most important discovery is a stone pulley wheel found near the city.

This tends to show that ancient Egypt knew more of building methods than modern generations suspect.

It may solve the centuries-old controversy of how the pyramids came to be built.

"Ounce Of Power Is Worth More Than Tons Of Status"

India's Membership Of League Is Not In National Interests Is Decision At Public Debate

"In these days of intense communal dissensions and more intense economic crisis, it is vital to the national interests of India to dip deep in the comity of Nations and work out her salvation." In these words Mr. B. M. Mistry, B.A., L.L.B., of the University School of Economics, initiated a debate on the proposition that "India's membership in the League of Nations is vital to her National advancement," held under the auspices of Dr. Clifford Manshardt Debating Society, at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, on Sunday morning, when Mr. M. C. Chagla, M.A. (Oxon) Bar-at-Law, presided. Mr. Mistry declared that he was an idealist whose looks were directed to the actual facts of the world, and not a Socialist visionary whose sole business was to pooh-pooh everything in the world and look to Soviet Russia for salvation.

LEAGUE REPRESENTATION.

Mr. A. R. Dawood, B.A., L.L.B., (Advocate) who opposed the proposition analysed the economic and political state of India and said that India's participation in the League of Nations did only mean strengthening British plans and diplomacy. He said that the League of Nations was primarily a League of sovereign nations and that, therefore, dependent nations can only play a second fiddle to the sovereign powers who control the League machinery.

STRENGTHEN IT.

Mr. N. D. Waknis, B.A., LL.B., of St. Xavier's College, seconding the proposition said that he did not share the pessimistic denunciations of the League. He said that in the world history, a decade and a half during which the League has existed is not a sufficiently long period, for accurately gauging the failure or success of a new political institution like the League. What is required to-day and can be achieved is the strengthening of the League and the perfection of its machinery.

PRIMARY DUTY.

Mr. K. T. Chandy, B.A., LL.B., of the University School of Economics, who supported the opposition retorted that occasions of death called for mourning and not paeons. It is an irony that when the League is breathing its last the proposition side is making itself rediculous by singing praise to its achievements. He said that the arguments that India has by joining the League of Nations obtained dominion status in international law did not mean anything because a "de jure" concept as that had no "de facto" basis. The fundamental question facing India is the capture of political power because such power is the "sine qua non" for any economic and social progress. He went on to say that this political power could in no way be achieved by joining the League of Nations.

13 LAKHS TOO SMALL!

Mr. G. J. Mane, B.A., LL.B., (Advocate) then spoke on the proposition side. He was of opinion that the expenditure of 13 lakhs of rupees by India for the League of Nations was a very small sum compared to the immense amount of propaganda that can be carried on in the international sphere from the platform of the League of Nations. Mr. J. A. Vakil, Master of Education (Leeds), while opposing the proposition said that those who had witnessed the League Machinery at close quarters could not but sigh at the impotence of the Indian delegates who attended its meetings. The speaker said that Germany and Japan even though out of the League were exercising greater influence on the League than India within it. It is not the membership of the League but the power behind the members which counts. India cannot gain anything by spending 13 lakhs of rupees on yearly pilgrimages to Geneva.

The proposition was then put to vote and was defeated by a very large majority.

INDIA AT GENEVA.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, in winding up the proceedings referred to the forthcoming constitution which is being opposed by all sections of the Indian people. Yet how far the League of Nations, of which India was a member, would be able to adjudicate in the matter is a foregone conclusion. The speaker said that he was not one who went on quibbling about legal status and about the incorporation of the term "dominion status" in the preamble of the constitution. "An ounce of power is worth more than a ton of status" so declared Mr. Chagla. He said that India's participation in the League does not enable her to secure for her freedom from the foreign domination which is considered as a purely domestic issue of the British Empire. Besides, the representatives who go to the League meetings are never the representatives of the Indian people, but the nominees of the Indian Government.

ABYSSINIAN QUESTION.

He declared that where the interests of the people and the Government conflicted the selection of all Geneva delegates rested with Government of India, and hence the unrepresentative nature of the Indian delegation. Regarding Abyssinia, the speaker said that he would be the first to raise his hat to the League if it succeeded in stopping Italy from pouncing upon Abyssinia, but he was sure that it will not be very long before Italy establish a big Colonial Empire in Africa. He said that he was sure that England will not go to war with Italy for this matter alone, and for that matter Abyssinia's membership in the League is not a boon to that African Nation.

TRIBUTE TO SOCIETY.

Concluding, Mr. Chagla paid a warm tribute to the oratorical and argumentative abilities of the speakers on either side. The speaker said that in his opinion Dr. Clifford Manshardt Debating Society has achieved a high standard of efficiency, and it was one of the foremost institutions of its kind in this city of Bombay. He also congratulated the authorities of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House for organising such debates which help Indian youths to study various political, and social problems of the day.

Mr. T. K. Menon, Secretary of the Society, thanked Mr. Chagla and the various speakers for making the meeting a great success. The meeting then came to a close.

What An Ideal 'Varsity Union Should Be

"SHOULD TRAIN STUDENTS IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICS"

The Indian Student Has Heavy Debt To Discharge Towards Villages, Says C. R. Reddi

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Addressing members of the Madras University Students Union, at the Union premises, yesterday evening Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.L.C., a former Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University, appealed to students to take interest in rural reconstruction, and give the villagers some return for the money spent on education.

He asked students to remember that they were educated at the expense of the taxpayers, most of whom were villagers, and that they had a heavy debt to discharge. During holidays students, in batches of two or three, could visit the villages, educate the ryots on the history of India, the history of other countries, and other subjects of interest. They should make a study of the conditions of life in the villages, and carry on an intensive educational propaganda. He did not want students to be political propagandists in the village. Not that he did not like politics, but their chief aim should be to impart knowledge to ryots, and he was sure that knowledge would produce convictions. He tried the experiment while he was in Mysore, and it was a great success.

Mr. C. R. Reddy gave the audience an idea of the working of the Cambridge University Union, of which he had been a member, but remarked that he did not know if the principles of that Union were suited to Madras. All undergraduates and university teachers in Cambridge, he said, could become members of the Union, where students and teachers met on a footing of equality. There was no snobbish reverence on the part of students for teachers nor did the teachers expect any special deference to them.

SECRET OF THE ENGLISH.

In the English constitution, the speaker added,, the spirit and the letter of the constitution were different, and in actual working the spirit played a considerably more important part than the letter. The English people had great respect for order, anl that was the secret of their success in life.

He was told that in Indian universities individuals were compelled to become members of the unions; they might as well be compelled to become saints (laughter). If they had not the sense of sociality and the sense of responsibility to maintain the unions, so essential for undergraduate life, then mere compulsion to become members could not mean any success.

He was Vice-President of the Cambridge Union for a term. All Unions in England did not have games or even big libraries. They were meant to give their members a training in the art of parliamentary government, sociality, good manners, and conversational powers. Officers of the Union were elected by ballot, and for these elections no canvassing was allowed. The officers elected were treated with great respect.

TWOFOLD FUNCTIONNS OF THE UNION.

The function of the Cambridge union was twofold, namely, club life and training in contemporary politics. It had a splendid library, where books and periodicals on current topics were available.

The speaker added that he was surprised that not a single periodical from Japan, America, France or Germany was available at the Madras University Union, and remarked jocularly that the members of the Union were living in a dead past, and were nearly dead themselves.

DEBATES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Training in parliamentary government was given in the Cambridge Union. Mr. C. R. Reddy continued, chiefly through debates on current politics. If any one quoted some ancient authority the others would put him down as a "bore". Discussions were held from a common sense point of view. There was no restriction regarding the subject to be discussed and although debates were conducted with a certain amount of seriousness the members did not take them with tragic gravity as though the very life of the nation depended on the result of the debate. Conditions were different in India. Indian students should learn to discuss current politics, taking the common sense view, and should specially guard against the unions becoming extended lecture rooms.

At the end of each term in Cambridge there was what was known as the visitors' debate. A prominent visitor would move a proposition and another prominent visitor would oppose it. Speakers would be selected and only they would speak; no member would get up and assert his right to speak if he was not on the list (laughter).

When the speaker was Vice-President of the Cambridge Union at a visitors' debate the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale spoke on the need for granting self-government to India and his motion was carried.

Continuing, Mr. C. R. Reddy said he had great respect for the Englishmen in England for their sense of honour and their self-restraint.

He took part in organising the general elections in Cambridgeshire in 1905, which brought the Liberal Government into power. Members of the Cambridge Union had a great part to play in that election, which was conducted on a very high standard.

In conclusion Mr. Reddy appealed to students to take interest in current politics, and advised them to discuss questions from the common sense point of view.—The "Madras Mail."

Common Traffic Offences

A GUIDE TO MOTOR-CAR-OWNERS AND THEIR CHAUFFEURS

The Western India Automobile Association has issued the following circular for the guidance of Motor car owners and their chauffeurs:—

A few of the most of the common traffic offences will be found enumerated in this small card.

In drawing your attention to them by means of this card, which has been drawn up in consultation with the police authorities, it is the desire of the Committee of the W.I.A.A. to seek the co-operation of owners, and drivers in bringing about a better standard of driving in the City of Bombay, and the observation of the common courtesies of the road which in early days of motoring were a commendable feature of the pioneer motor users of the road.

If you are willing to assist the Association in this respect, will you kindly give a card to your driver or write to the Secretary of the W.I.A.A., 8 Queen's Road, for a similar copy in the vernacular explaining to him at the same time the exact meaning of the various offences, and the purpose of this scheme.

Should you see any objection to this scheme, or should you not desire to help us in this matter, we should be greatly obliged by your notifying the Secretary at your earliest convenience.

COMMON TRAFFIC OFFENCES

1. Not keeping to the left of the left side of the road.
2. Passing on near or left side.
3. Turning or stopping without giving proper signal.
4. Not giving way to traffic passing on your right.
5. Reversing without due caution.
6. Cutting in and out.
7. No rear light.
8. No front light.
9. Using non-regulation or indiscernible number plates.
10. Driving with an open or a noisy exhaust.
11. Registration disc not properly displayed.
12. Blowing horn unnecessarily or for too long a period of time.
13. Using improper type of horn.
14. Parking less than 10 yards from street corner.
15. Parking less than 10 yards from bus or tram stop.
16. Parking more than two feet from kerb.
17. Parking so as to cause obstruction.
18. Parking in prohibited area.
19. Parking at cinema in a manner contrary to regulations.
20. Not observing directions as to one way street.
21. Parking in dark place without lighted rear lamp.
22. Stopping to discharge passengers without drawing in to the kerbside.
23. Driving slowly in the middle of the road thus forcing faster traffic to pass on the wrong side of the road.
24. Changing direction suddenly without giving due warning.
25. Not drawing to centre of the road preparatory to making a right turn.
26. Several people giving different traffic signals at one and the same time.
27. Blowing horn as a signal to people in buildings that the car is ready for their use, or when calling for friends.
28. Stopping two abreast on the road in order to carrying on a conversation.
29. Overtaking at corners or bends.
30. Swinging out into the middle of the road prior to turning left.
31. Coming out of private drives or side roads much too fast.
32. Failing to look behind to see if anything is coming up before pulling out from the kerb when starting.
33. Overtaking cars just before cross roads.
34. Overtaking cars when going up a hill where the road in front is indiscernible. For example cars overtaking each other on Woodhouse Bridge at a time when it is impossible to see traffic approaching on the other side.
35. Not giving way when you are driving slowly and the other car is in a hurry.
36. Smoky Exhaust.

Ma- And Pa-in-Law Scored

Busybodies Should Be Plainly Told To Stay Out, Says Doctor

The marriage adventures of a great many young people are "hopelessly and wickedly handicapped" by interfering relations.

The mother-in-law or father-in-law who attempts to run the lives of a newly-married pair should be plainly told to go outside and stay there.

This is the opinion of the Rev. A. Herbert Gray, chairman of the Birmingham Committee on Marriage.

Dr. Gray spoke on "Reconciliation in Matrimonial Cases" at the Imperial Hygiene Congress in London.

"I have been a working parson in all sorts of congregations for over 40 years," said Dr. Gray, "and I have been surprised to find that of the many causes of shipwreck in marriage, besides meddling relations, the commonest is the failure to achieve sexual adjustment."

He had married hundreds of couples, but had never met one pair who were sufficiently prepared for this aspect of marriage.

Dr. Gray declared that he had given a great many courses of instruction on the subject, and had been amazed at the way they had been welcomed by young people.

THE BOND.

"Adjustment of this sort once achieved," said Dr. Cray, "becomes a bond which holds a couple together while they make all the other many adjustments necessary in marriage.

"If it is not achieved, it leads to irritability, depression, resentment and disappointment.

"It is the most important problem of all for a married pair to solve."

Dr. Gray believes that with the help of a doctor or parson, "with a stalwartly hopeful outlook and the right information," a happy and harmonious married life might be arrived at in the vast majority of cases.

THIRD PARTY AID

Husband and wife who will not listen to each other will stand any amount of plain speaking from a third party.

But not from busybodies. Persons who merely try to butt in will only be butted out again.

Sir Francis Fremantle, M.P., said that ministers of religion could do work of enormous importance in the matter of sex education.

But there was still a taboo not only in their own minds but in the minds of their strongest adherents which made them fight shy of the subject.

IMPRISONED HUSBANDS.

The "incredible number" of husbands sent to prison in 1934 for failing to pay maintenance orders was referred to in Lord Feversham's paper on "Domestic Relations Cases in the Courts," which was read by Mr. Basil Henriques.

A total of 9,719 orders were made last year, and 3,900 husbands, or about 50 per cent., sent to prison.

Most of these were from the lower-middle and lower classes.

A man who had a good job was better tempered than one who was unemployed, and a wife who did not have to worry about where the next meal was coming from was infinitely more companionable than one who did.

CONCILIATION.

Some Metropolitan courts dealt with more than 1,000 orders.

Mrs. Holle, of Croydon, settled 476, Miss Ralphs, of Middlesbrough more than 400, and Mrs. Sansam, of Nottingham, over 1,000.

Women magistrates had been of particular service to the country in using conciliatory methods.

Superficial causes such as idleness, extravagance, quick temper and gambling were often symptoms of a deeper cause which it was the business of the Bench to discover.

Mrs. Nivelle Rolfe protested against the tendency of large business organisations employing young men overseas to forbid them to marry until their earnings reach £800 to £1,000 a year.

"This prevents the finest and most adventurous of our men from marrying until well on in middle-age," she said, "and contradicts our avowed principle of biological as well as social monogamy."

JUBBULPORE PEHELWAN MURDER CASE

Appeal Court Acquits One And Reduces Sentence Of The Other

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 5.

According to a message received here from Nagpur through a private agency, it is understood that judgment has been passed by Mr. M. Bhawanishanker Niyogi, Additional Judicial Commissioner Nagpur in the sensational murder case appeal from Jubbulpore, in which Gayaprasad and Motilal the two Hindu Goldsmiths of Jubbulpore were sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. H. G. Gruer, Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore on a charge of murder under Section 302 I.P.C.

It may be recalled in this connection that both the accused along with a third man namely Dalchand were arrested by the local police for committing the alleged murder of Abdul Sakur a Muslim Pahelwan on the night of February 2, 1935 when the deceased with a party of his friends had come to the house of the accused to take a forcible possession of the same and which had led to an altercation with the deceased and the accused resulting in the fatal injuries to the former.

The accused in spite of pleading guilty, were found guilty by the Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore who in giving the benefit of doubt to Dalchand sentenced the remaining accused to transportation for life under Section 302 (murder) I.P.C. against which an appeal was preferred by the accused from the jail in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur.

During the hearing of the arguments in the appeal, the learned Additional Judicial Commissioner granted bail to Motilal but he refused to take the advantage of the order and preferred to remain in jail with his companion Gayaprasad.

In the course of his judgment, the learned Additional Judicial Commissioner set aside the sentences of transportation for life, passed under Section 302 I.P.C. (murder) of Gayaprasad and sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 304 (B) culpable homicide not amounting to murder while Motilal was acquitted.—United Press.

SHAHIDGANJ AFFAIR & KARACHI PERIODICALS

Press Report Contradicted

KARACHI, Aug. 4.

A news item circulated by a News Agency from Karachi that an order has been served by the District Magistrate of Karachi, on half a dozen vernacular dailies directing them to refrain from commenting on the Shahidganj situation in Lahore, is being officially denied.

In this connection the "Daily Gazette" has been authorised to contradict the whole statement as wholly without any foundation and that no such order has been served on any journal in Karachi. —United Press.

Five Lightning Fatalities

ETAWAH, Aug. 4.

Five persons are reported to have been killed at Phapund, a town in the Etawah district by lightning.—United Press.

Rajputana Film's First Production

(From A Correspondent).

AJMER, Aug. 5.

The Rajputana Films Ltd's first production "Bhoolkabhog," a social picture, was screened here yesterday in the New Empire Theatre.

Inter-caste Widow Marriage At Akola

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, Aug. 5.

An Inter-caste widow marriage took place at Akola Sanatan Jain Samaj on 3rd August between Sjt. Rajvaidya Manilal Murarji Bhatnia of Akola and Shrimati Laxmibai Sanatan Jain in the presence of 500 people.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Twenty Countries Represented At Brussels Meeting

BRUSSELS, July 26. (By Air Mail).

Twenty countries were represented by 300 delegates at the thirty-first conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which opened in Brussels to-day. Great Britain has 15 representatives. The meeting was presided over by Comte Henri Carton de Wiart, a former Prime Minister, who is president of the Belgian group of the Union. He recalled that the aim of the Union was to promote better understanding of the solidarity of nations through the contact it establishes between their political mandatories. He pointed out that the conference had on its agenda the question of the criticisms levelled against the Parliamentary regime in most countries. It would also consider the manufacture of the trade in arms, and currency stabilisation.

Comte de Wiart declared that Parliamentary institutions would never prevent the realisation of reforms desired by the people, but would always help in maintaining social balance. In certain circumstances, however, the executive power had to be freed from the delays of procedure. The solidarity inscribed in the programme of the Union must inspire the development of commercial system and the relations between States. It was on the understanding of the great States and their common will to ensure peace, with respect for justice and harmony of interests, that depended the fate of Europe.

Among the foreign delegates who spoke was M. Mario Roustan, the French Minister of Education, who expressed the desire of France for peace.—United Press.

Women Plan Non-Co-operation With New Constitution

PROTEST AGAINST FLOUTING THEIR UNITED DEMANDS

Standing Committee Of All-India Conference Advises Women To Withhold Applications To Be Enrolled As Voters

Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade, Begum Shareefat Hamid Ali and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur have issued the following joint statement to the Press:—

The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference have just concluded their half yearly meetings at Poona. The Committee were representative of Hyderabad, Baroda, Sangli, Gwalior, Indore, Travancore, Kolhapur, Bombay, Maharashtra, Konkan, Sind, Madras, Andhra, Punjab, Delhi, Bengal, C.P., and Gujerat.

The question that stood out as the most important was the present position of women in the new Constitution in the light of the provisions of the India Bill as it has emerged from its readings in both Houses of Parliament.

DEMAND FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

The public will recall the stand that the organised women of India have taken from the beginning in regard not only to themselves but to the India Bill as it affects the general welfare and status of the country. The short statement issued by the Standing Committee at Poona is in consonance with our previous convictions and needs no further comment. In addition to the specific and general objections detailed therein the A.I.W.C. are still pressing for a system of joint electorates for the reserved seats for women in the Provincial and Central Legislatures. It is a matter of regret to us that the seats for women have been reserved on a communal basis—thereby throwing us women against our wishes into the communal arena—but we sincerely trust that our demand that the methods of election to these seats shall be through a joint electorate of men and women with no reference to communal parties will be conceded. We are convinced that if this method is accepted and tried in the case of women and succeeds, as we are sure it will, it is bound to give a lead along the right path to the rest of the country.

NO-CO-OPERATION MOVE

The Standing Committee have also decided that our members all over India meanwhile shall withhold women from applying to be enrolled as voters even in the case of those eligible to vote through the literacy qualification. The wifehood qualification is so distasteful to us that we feel we must refrain entirely from availing ourselves of it. Our protests against this qualification and the application condition are as strong as ever. The first is against our principles, the second will considerably hamper the very objects for which we and the Government who acknowledge the importance of women having a voice in the New Constitution have been striving, viz., to have a requisite quota of women voters on the electoral rolls. It is, therefore, obvious why we are insistent that the application condition shall be removed from the qualification (viz., literacy) which is acceptable to us as it has been in the case of the wifehood qualification which is wholly inacceptable. Begum Hamid Ali who has been representing our views recently in England has emphatically and ably stressed all the above points for us throughout her tour programme there arranged for her through our "Liaison" group in England.

AT ISTAMBUL

Begum Hamid Ali was also elected by us to lead the Indian Delegation to the 12th Congress of the International Alliance of women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship at Istambul and it has been gratifying to note from her reports that Eastern women voiced their views in no uncertain terms for the first time and made their presence felt in this large gathering. Their point of view on questions of world-wide importance received due consideration.

WORK THROUGH COMMISSIONS

The Conference having decided at Karachi last year to alter the present procedure of work at the annual sessions the new method of working through Commissions was considered and worked out in detail.

There are to be four Commissions, one for Educational, one for Labour and two for Social Problems. These Commissions each with their own Chairwoman and Secretary, will write their reports and include their resolutions therein. All the reports will finally be discussed and passed at the plenary sessions of the Conference.

The question of the removal of legal disabilities of women was again discussed. A small Committee was appointed to approach Sir Govind Madgaonkar for favour of his valuable advice. He has kindly given us some useful suggestions which we hope to make known later when they have been further studied.

The Harijan Welf Fund received the entire support of the Committee.

STUDY TOUR FOR MEMBERS

It was suggested that every year a short tour of different parts of India should be undertaken by members of the Conference with a view to visiting centres of social and educational interest as also seeing first-hand conditions of living of labourers, villagers and harijans. The idea is being sought to be developed and we hope it may take practical shape by means of an organised tour either before or after the annual session at Trivandrum next December. We hope that a sufficient number of women will be forthcoming for the tour so that we may be enabled to have a special train.

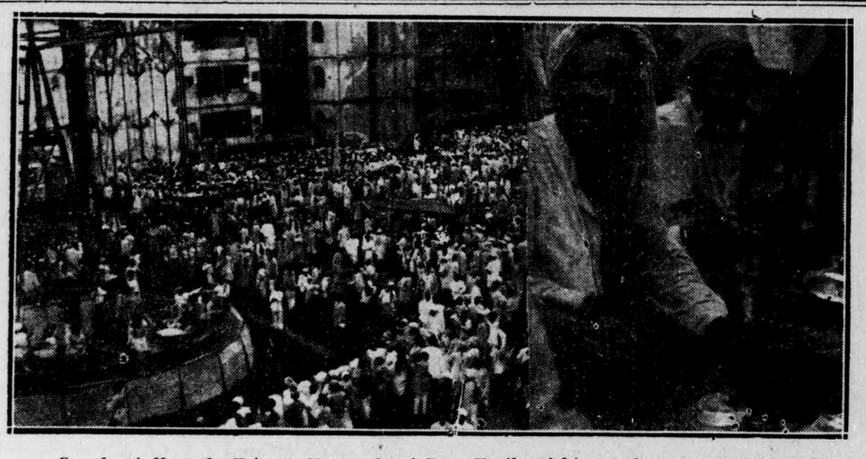
SECRETARIAT AT DELHI

Lastly the work of the Conference having now assumed such large proportions the Conference have felt it very necessary to have a central office in future at Delhi with a paid Secretary. This is the more important in view of the fact that women members of the Central Legislatures will wish to be in close touch with the main women's organisation in India. For this purpose funds are badly needed. Up till now the work of the Conference has been carried on entirely on a voluntary basis but though voluntary workers will still contribute to give their services, it is necessary to have whole-time paid workers also. We do hereby appeal most humbly and earnestly to our countrymen to make the above plan of work possible for us. At the moment a suitable building at Delhi and enough capital from the interest of which we shall have sufficient money not only to run the office in Delhi but to provide one paid worker in all our constituencies and sub-constituencies throughout India is the minimum which we require. We do sincerely hope that all will realise the vital importance of providing us with the means of carrying out successfully a work without which women will not be able to take their full share in building up the new India which all so fervently desire.

All donations may be sent to Begum Hamid Ali, Treasurer, A. I. W. C., Satara, (Bombay Presidency).

We have written this brief letter to the Press at the repeated request of friends all over the country who complain that so far our organisation has not given our work the publicity that it merits.

(Rani) Lakshmibai Rajwade.
(Begum) Shareefah Hamid Ali
(Rajkumari) Amrit Kaur.



Crowds at Nagpada Fair on Nagpanchami Day: To the right may be seen serpents being fed on milk, the day being held sacred to them.

Muslims Want No Separate Electorates

CHALLENGE TO SIR A. H. GHUZNAVI

Referendum Among Adults Or Voters Would Prove Nationalist's Contention, Says Prof. Abdul Majid Khan

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, August 3.

In reply to Sir A.H. Ghuznavi's recent statement regarding Joint versus Separate Electorate, Prof. Abdul Majid Khan states as follows:—

"In a recent statement Sir A.H. Ghuznavi is reported to have remarked that 'the Muslims, to a man, are opposed to a joint electorate.' That the controversy regarding separate v. joint electorate has been raging in India, during the last decade, is a patent fact, and that the Nationalist Muslims have all along been swearing by joint electorates, is equally obvious. A cat has nine lives, but Sir Ghuznavi and other separatists of his ilk seem to believe that a grossly misleading and an utterly untrue statement has, at least, nineteen lives. Perhaps, this accounts for the sickening repetition of their exploded claim that an overwhelming majority of the Muslims is in favour of the perpetuation of the odious system of separate electorates. By indulging in such flagrantly incorrect statements, they can hoodwink none, but their allies among the British Tory diehards, who, at present, appear to be in a mood to respect their behests. Otherwise, all discerning and dispassionate students of current Indian history, are fully acquainted with the fact that Nationalist Muslims have so far never let the grass grow under their feet, and have effectively rebutted their assertion.

FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

In support of the Nationalist Muslims' contention, it will be just as well to bear the following pertinent facts in mind:—

(a) That the Shia Muslims who form more than one-third of the entire Muslim population of India are 'fanatically' in favour of joint electorates, and that the All-India Shia Conference has again and again furiously denounced separate electorates as extremely harmful to national as well as communal interests.

(b) That the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind (composed of Muslim divines and theologians) is a firm believer in, and a strong supporter of joint electorates.

(c) That a large section of the Nationalist Muslims led by Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Khan and Mr. Brelvi, is a staunch advocate of joint electorates.

BENGAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION

(d) That the Bengal Legislative Council, about three years ago, passed a resolution in favour of joint electorates, and that a majority of the Muslim members present at the meeting voted for it.

(e) That since 1933, joint electorates have been introduced in the Calcutta Corporation and seats have been reserved for different communities and that the Bengal Government received no memorandum, from any responsible Muslim organization, praying for the retention of separate electorates.

(f) That on behalf of her three crore Muslim sisters, Begum Shah Nawaz at the second Round Table Conference, put forth an impassioned plea for joint electorates, and that not a single representative of Muslim women ever took kindly to the pernicious system of separate electorates.

(g) That the following observation made, about four years back, by Mr. Fazlul Haq, the present Mayor of Calcutta, has been an eye-opener to most of the Muslim leaders. He said, "During the last Round Table Conference, the 16 Muslim delegates were approached by some Britishers, who suggested to the Muslim delegates to declare that they would not accept Dominion Status unless and until separate electorate was granted."

NATIONALISTS' CHALLENGE.

In view of the foregoing facts, and on behalf of the Muslim masses of this country, Nationalist Muslims are impelled to repeat the following challenge in clear and unmistakable terms:—

"Let Sir A.H. Ghuznavi and others of his line of thought importune the British Government to withdraw, even now, the Communal Award, and the Nationalist Muslims would then be fully ready to settle the vexed question of the type of electorate, by referring it, if possible to the adult Muslim population of India, and if necessary to about one crore of the Muslim voters, in terms of the Lothian Franchise Committee Report and would be perfectly willing to run the risk of getting even a dozen voters.

As this is the speediest and the fairest possible way of making the legitimate claim of the nationalists—that the Muslim masses are simply fed up with the stage-managed antics of those, who are wedded to myopic communalism, for reasons of their own. That under separate electorates there has been no appreciable reduction of the Muslim beggars, debtors and criminals is written on the wall, and he who runs can see it. Joint electorates alone can ameliorate the hard lot of the Muslim masses by putting an effective check on the grabbing mentality of an already pampered landed aristocracy, given to throwing dust in the eyes of their less fortunate brethren."

COMMERCE MEMBER AT COCHIN

COCHIN, August 4.

The Hon. Sir Mohamed Zafrulla Khan, the Commerce Member to the Government of India, arrived here yesterday from Ooty and was received by the Secretary to the Goverment of Cochin and others.

A Cruise in the backwater, visit to the Maharaja, and the Harbour works are some of the important engagements during his visit.—United Press.

CHAIR FOR EASTERN RELIGION AND ETHICS

Spalding's Offer To Oxford 'Varsity

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Spalding have made an offer to the Oxford University for the creation of a chair of "Eastern Religion and Ethics." In their letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, they state, inter alia, that the subject of this Chair should be to bring to the west what is best in the Eastern culture as well as to give to the East what is best in the culture of the West."

Mr. and Mrs. Spalding have placed at the disposal of the University authorities a sum to cover the following expenses for the Chair: £900 a year for five years as salary plus £90 per year for superannuation expenses; £500 for travelling expenses.—United Press.

GRIEVANCES OF STATE SUBJECTS

Rajputana Workers Demand Redress

Resolutions protesting against the law recently enacted in the State of Bikaner giving the Jagirdars excessive powers to curb the agitation of the poor peasants for the redress of their grievances, demanding an independent enquiry into the firing on the Sikar Jats, and urging the abolition of the reported practice of State police demanding undertakings from Jats that they would keep away from public activities, were passed at a meeting held on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Rajputana and Central India Workers' League at the Marwari Library Hall, Kalbadevi Road.

Several speakers who had recently come to Bombay from the States condemned the alleged excesses perpetrated in the various States and, what is more, the measures adopted to suppress the voice of the people seeking to redress their legitimate grievances.

BAN ON NEWS.

Mr. Jaynarayan Vyas from Rajputana said that publication of important news items from workers trying to redress the grievances of people were withheld by the states. Matters had, however, improved much in the last ten years on account of the interest taken by public organisation, the proper functioning of which had been hampered by the hostility if the States and the Paramount Power in certain directions.

The speaker strongly criticised Mr. Bhulabhai's speech on the States.

FATE OF KHADDAR IN STATES.

Mr. Krishnakant Vyas of Indore stated that in British India hawking of khadi and wearing of khadi were permitted while in some Indian States even this was not permitted.

After some others had spoken urging radical changes in the administration of the States, the meeting dispersed.

ANDREWS TO MEET SIR TEJ BAHADUR

Allahabad, August 5.

Rev. C. F. Andrews arrived here this morning and is staying with Mr. S. K. Rudra, Professor of the Allahabad University.

Rev. Andrews is said to have come here particularly to see Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and has asked his host not to arrange social engagements.

He will be leaving to-morrow by the Bombay train.—United Press.

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Jhal Falourees are lighter with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

Colour Complex Shattered By World War

ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF "WHITE" MAN'S SUPERIORITY

Stephen Dugan, Editorial Writer of the "New York Times," writes:

An epic that no poet has yet sung is contained in the story of the white man from his little habitat in Western Europe to the overlordship of practically the whole earth. Beginning with about the year 1500, he conquered all of North and South America, Africa, Australia and a large part of Asia and dominated the regions which he did not annex. Moreover, during the period of expansion the white man developed a civilization which he considered superior to that of men of any other colour, despite the fact that some ancient civilization antedated his own by thousands of years. While the average white man welcomed people of colour from other lands into his country, admitted them to his institutions of learning and even to his home, he resented any suggestion that they were his equals.

At the opening of the Twentieth century, little Japan was the only nation of colour that did not live in sufferance of the white man. That was due to the avidity with which Japan imitated the military and diplomatic methods of the white man.

The white man maintained his superiority by force. He was enabled to do this because of his knowledge of science and its application, science being his chief contribution to civilization. Moreover, where he did not settle and transplant his own civilization as he did in the America and Australia, he exploited other peoples for his own benefit.

SEARCH FOR RAW MATERIALS.

The 19th century, after the fall of Napoleon, was a period of comparative peace in Europe. The wars that broke out were few and of short duration. The white man devoted himself to developing the economic and social regime introduced by the industrial revolution. The success of the new factory system required raw materials and markets that could be found only among peoples of other colours and the resulting competition between white men of different nationalities to secure them and the methods adopted were often little calculated to increase the coloured man's morality.

Moreover, the quick development of commerce and industry and the rapidity of transportation resulting from new scientific discoveries and inventions caused a large increase in the number of white men settling in the lands of coloured peoples. The same ease of movement enabled many of the ablest and most intelligent men of colour to visit and study in the lands of the white man. What they saw in the way of poverty, ignorance and oppression raised serious doubts as to the vaunted value of the white man's civilization.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The victory of the Japanese over the Russians in 1905, the first instance in modern times of the defeat of a nation of white men by a nation of colour, had profound repercussion throughout all lands inhabited by so-called "backward peoples." Nationalism spread among them like wildfire. But, it was a different nationalism from that of the West. Nationalism in the West was aggressive; in the East it is defensive. In the West it aims at territorial expansion or economic exploitation of cultural superiority. In the East it aims to enable a country to determine its own destiny, to retain control of its economic resources for its own benefit and to prevent the country from being placed in a position of international inferiority.

Nevertheless, when the World War broke out, the supremacy of the white man was unquestioned. He expected coloured people to admit it, and with few exceptions did admit it. White men had engaged in fierce competition among themselves for supremacy in areas which would provide them with raw materials and markets, but they presented a mitted front against the coloured man, joined together as they were by a cohesive power of race superiority.

The World War spelled the doom of that superiority.

In the World War white men of different nations not only engaged in slaughtering one another; they called in the black and yellow men to assist in the process, and this reduced the belief in the superiority of their own civilization. If it were worthwhile to call in "backward" peoples like Indians and Arabs to co-operation in the activities of war, why not in activities of peace? Positive promises in this direction were made. "Self-determination" was promised. Hopes ran high. But the peace conference impressed the "backward" peoples with the belief that the promises were made as a war measure to win a victory. The failure of fulfilment was regarded as a moral betrayal.

Unfortunately, the white man had not appreciated what was taking place in the minds of "backward" nations and coloured people during the war and he attempted to restore the status quo ante. His awakening was startling. Amritsar, where in 1919 troops fired upon a mass meeting and killed inoffensive protestants, was a fire alarm in the night throughout the whole of India. Amritsar, before the war, would have been an incident resulting in little more than sullen anger on the part of the Indians. Not so in 1919. From Amritsar dates the decline of the British control in India. The riot of May, 1925, in Shanghai in which protesting students and labourers were shot down by foreign police became the Lexington in the Chinese struggle for independence from foreign domination.

All over Asia the different peoples were heartened in their determination to get rid of the white man's control by Turkey's revival. Partly by the prowess of their own arms, partly as a result of division among—Great Britain, France and Italy—the Turks had been able to throw the Treaty of Sevres, which dismembered their country, into the waste basket; dictate the Treaty of Lausanne, which ended every vestige of foreign interference in their domestic affairs; rebuild their country upon a thoroughly national basis; eradicate old abuses, and introduce reforms which put them upon the path leading toward a modern progressive state.

The Turks have ever been warriors, the Indians and Chinese pacifists. But the Indians and Chinese learned to use peaceful methods of coercion far more emcacious than warlike methods—the boycott and passive resistance. Neither the individual Chinese nor the individual Indian has a high purchasing power, but the combined population of the two countries is enormous and equals almost half that of the entire earth. The immense losses in China sustained by the Japanese and British as a result of the boycott of their goods caused rapid re-orientation of attitude on their part favourable to the Chinese. The boycott and passive resistance in India resulted in the movement toward greater control of Indian affairs by Indians making such rapid progress that it may eventuate at a comparatively early date in dominion status for India.

The white man's domination throughout the world has been based upon force. Force is powerless against the boycott and passive resistance. The successful use of these methods of coercion provides additional evidence that the military era in human history is giving way to the economic.

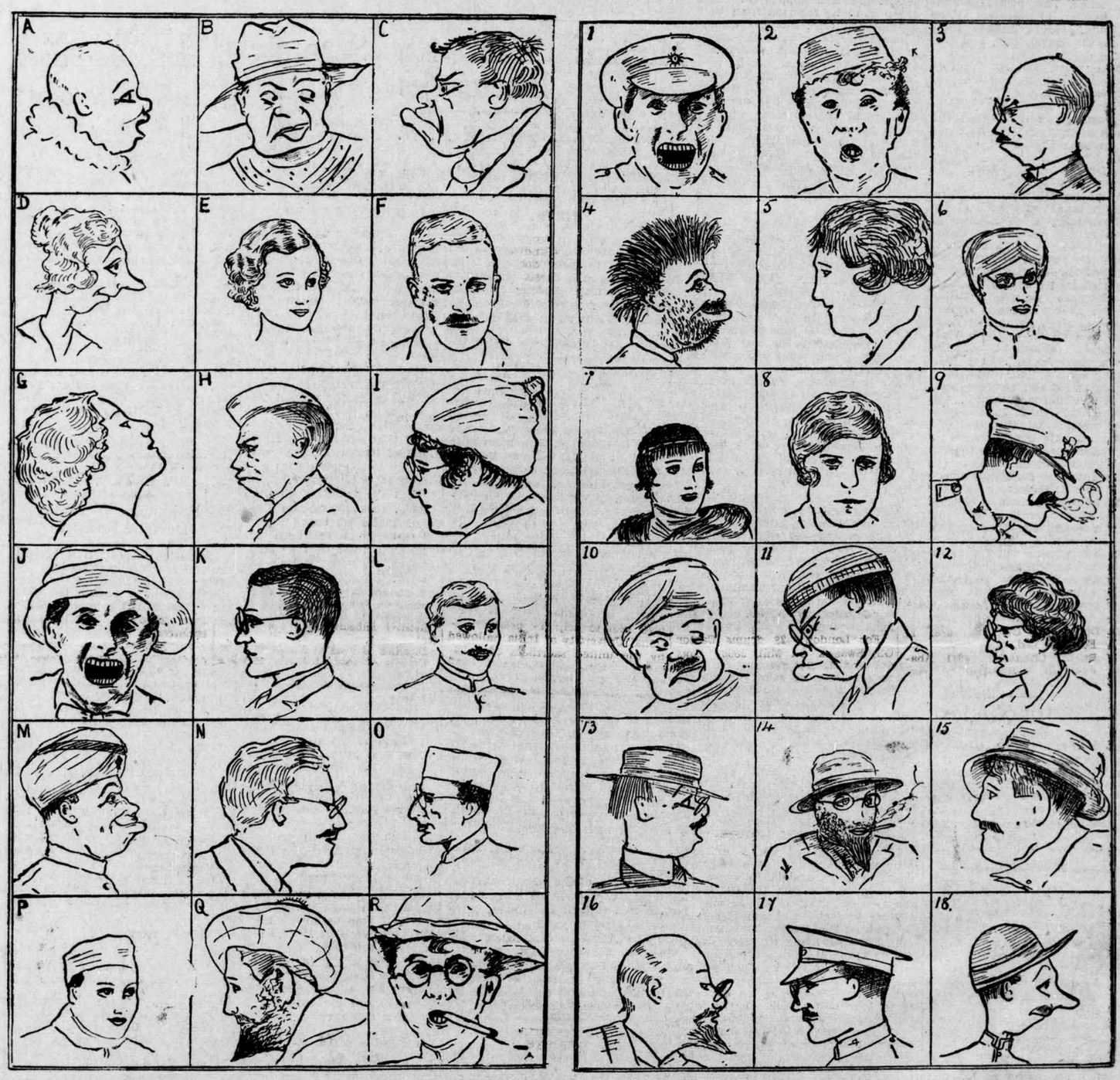
ENFORCED CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

To-day the coloured man in Asia at least, considers himself the inferior of the white man in force alone, his equal in most other respects and his superior in some. For this change of attitude the white man has himself to blame. He has never known when to yield. The renascence of "backward" people was always made in the face of contemptuous disbelief on his part. He shows greater respect to-day for people of other colour but they regard the change as enforced, not voluntary. The white man in the world of to-day is really on the defensive. In his own land, he is trying to maintain his racial integrity by means of exclusion laws. In his international relations he is not yet ready to admit racial equality even in principle.

The request of the Japanese delegation at the Peace Conference to have some form of expression of that principle embodied in the covenant of the League of Nations met with a prompt and absolute refusal. But the attitude of the white man to-day toward coloured people is very different from that of the ante-war period. His actions are no longer those of the overlord. The law of his life is changed. The growing respect of the white man for the accomplishments of coloured peoples may eventuate earlier than now seems possible in a real acceptance of evaluation of men upon other principles than that of worth.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



In this Competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.

The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C, ... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3 ..... For instance the man shown in "H" has disguised himself by putting on Moustache and glasses as illustrated in No. 3. One, therefore, puts "3" against "H" in the Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 21st July, 28th July and 4th August, 1935. Closing Date 7th August, 1935.

REGISTRATION OF PARSI TRUSTS

Dr. Gilder's Bill Before Bombay Council

The Bombay Government Gazette of Saturday last publishes the following Statement of Objects and Reasons of Dr. M. D. Gilder's Bill before the Bombay Council to make provision for the registration, publication and inspection of trusts for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature for the benefit of Parsis, and for the keeping, filing, inspection and publication of audited accounts in respect thereof.

It is a well-known fact that a large amount of money is locked up in endowment for Parsi public charities. Unfortunately, these charities are not organised and there is a great deal of overlapping.

In view of the provision of section 118 of the Indian Succession Act, which is applicable to Parsis and having regard to the restrictions contained in it, there are innumerable secret Trusts for public, religious and charitable purposes for Parsis, of which the community has no knowledge. There are a good many such Trusts, the aims and objects of which are unknown to the community. It cannot be gainsaid that under these circumstances, there is a great chance of carelessness in management and even of peculation. It is, therefore, high time that some system be established to exercise a certain amount of control over the accounts of these charities by making at least the bigger charities registrable. It would give a chance to organise the charities, to prevent overlapping, and would also serve as a guide to future donors as to the direction in which charity would be most useful to the community.

POSITIVE REMEDY

No doubt, certain provisions of the Charities and Religious Trust Act of 1920 and section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, do provide for certain contingencies; but these provisions are extremely limited inasmuch as before taking any action under section 92 it is necessary for the aggrieved party to satisfy the Advocate General that there has been a breach of the trust. The Act of 1920 marks an improvement inasmuch as under this Act it is open to any interested person to get the help of the Court to determine the nature and object of the Trust, and to have the accounts of such Trust audited, but as a matter of fact under the Act there is no obligation on the Trustees to keep any accounts at all. Under these circumstances no substantial advantage has been taken of this Act.

The object of this Bill is, therefore, to secure a positive remedy by making compulsory the registration of the important Trusts as also the auditing of their accounts and their periodic submission to the Registrar.

Registration and the publication secured thereby of the aim and objects of the various Trusts would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the community at large.

Care has been taken to exclude from the operation of this Bill the smaller Trusts. This Bill deals with Trusts the value of the property of which exceeds Rs. 5,000. It is intended to watch the benefit derived from this measure before extending it to the smaller Trusts.

LUDHIANA: The latest news coming from Malerkotla shows that Bava Chatan Das who has been on hunger strike since the 20th July, is dangerously ill now. He is too weak to speak.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVED.

Steamer s.s. Masula, Captain H. M. Edmondson, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. arrived from Karachi via Bhavnagar.

Steamer s.s. Garbeta, Captain L. E. Heath, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Bhavnagar.

Steamer s.s. Bangalore, Captain C. L. Collins, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. arrived from Kobe via Colombo.

Steamer s.s. Kohinur, Captain J. Murray, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., arrived from Moulmein, Rangoon via Coast Ports and Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer s.s. Rahmani, Captain H. Wheeler, Agents Madhavlal and Co. sailed for Calcutta.

Steamer s.s. Kota Radja, Captain P. Slot, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., sailed for Dutch East Indies via Padang.

Steamer s.s. Kohinur, Captain J. Murray, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., sailed for Rangoon.

Steamer s.s. Bangalore, Captain C. L. Collins, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for London via Aden.

Steamer s.s. Himalaya, Captain E. Chiarini, Agents Lloyd Triestino, sailed for Trieste via Karachi.

LOADING.

S. S. Elysia for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

S. S. Clan Macbean for Dunkerk.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 3.

1 Karanja, 4646, Durban, 7/8. M M and Co.
2 Clan Macbean, 3071, Cochin. 6/8, Finlay & Co.
3 Rottenfels, 4853, Karachi, 7/8, L Edwards, Ltd.
4 Bangalore, 2875, London, 6/8. M M and Co.
6 Tango Maru, 4233, Japan, 11/8, N Y Kaisha.
7 Kota Radja, 4523, Java, 5/8, T. Morrison and Co.
8 Massula, 4566, London, 11/8, M. M and Co.
11 Kirriemoor, 3032, Liverpool, 6-8, Grahams Tdg. Co.
14 Marienfels, 4679, Bremen 8/8 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Himalaya, 3904, Trestie, 6-8. L Triestino.
16 Delni, 2606, Calcutta, 6/8, L. Edwards Ltd.
17 British Chancellor, 4211, Abadan, 7/8, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora, 1870, Basra, 7-8, M M and Co.
4 Vita, 1955, Busra, 8/8, M M and Co.
7 Garbeta, 3204, Rangoon, N.F. M. M. and Co.
9 Kohinur, 3240, Rangoon, 5/8, T. Morrison and Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F 8 Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Jalavihar, 3381 Calcutta, 7/8 Scindia S N Co.
M Howra, 4096, NF, NF, M M & Co.
N Jalapadma, 2326, N F. 6/8. Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Rajputana 9-8 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 16-8 P & O S N Co.
Warfield, 8/8, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia, 7/8, Graham's Trading Co.
City of Christ Church, 9/8, Killick Nixon and Co.
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Polk 8-8 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres Adams 22-8 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Wartenfels, 9-8, L Edward.
Neuenfels 16-8, L Edwards.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Silverash 5-8, Volkart Bros.
FROM KOBE
Bangalore, 4/8, M M and Co.
Mantai Maru, 9/8, O S Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru, 15/8, N Y Kaisha.
Atlantic Maru, 19/8, O S Kaisha.
Lisbon Maru, 23/8, N Y Kaisha.
Iwatesan Maru, 24/8, O S Kaisha.
Gunyo Maru, 30/8, N Y Kaisha.
FROM BASRA
Bankura, 8/8, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Rawalpindi, 10/8 P & O S N Co
Mooltan, 17/8, P and O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind, 24/8, P and O S N Co.
Corfu, 31/8, P and O S N Co.
Bangalore, 6/8, M M and Co.
Masula, 14/8, M M and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Swansea, 1/8, F F Campbell & Co
FOR BASRA
Bamora, 7-8 M M & Co.
Vita, 8-8 M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Conte Verde, 20-8 L Triestino.
FOR KOBE
Tango Maru 10-8 N Y Kaisha.
Choko Maru 11-8 O S Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja 8-8, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Tango Maru	2/8/35
Choko Maru	2/8/35
Bamora	3/8/35
Vita	3/8/35
Jalapadma	3/8/35
Kohinur	5/8/35
Clan Macbean	5/8/35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

S. S. Masula for Havre:—340 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 231 bags mowrameal, N. J. Shah.

For Hull:—110 Drums Gr. oil, A Omerbhoy 28 drums gr. oil cake, M. Hoosen and Co.

For Dunkirk:—27 bales cotton waste, G. M. Vyas and Co., 22 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal and Sons.

For London:—28 drums Castor Oil, Swastik Oil Mill, 3860 bags Oil seed, L. Dreyfus and Co., 1700 bags Linseed oil cake, Swastik Oil Mill.

S. S. Kerrumoor for Glasgow:—2800 bags Gr. Oil Cake, H. K. H. Shariff, 615 bags Gr. Oil Cake, H. K. H. Omerbhoy, 2030 bags Gr. Oil Cake, M. Hoosen and Co., 100 bales Hemp, D. Anandji and Co.

For Manchester:—25 bales cotton, K. Dewchand and Co.

For Liverpool:—13340 bags Groundnuts, K. Dewchand and Co., 246 bags myrabollams, H. Bhagwandas and Co., 616 bags myrabollams, J. Moolchand and Co., 100 bales cotton fly, V. P. Maskell, 1400 bags Gr. Oil Cake, H. K. H. Shariff.

S. S. Marenfels for Ghent:—33 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Oporto:—50 bales hemp M. Nissim and Co.

For Havre:—340 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—3280 bags Oil Cake, A. Omarbhoy, 55 bales cotton, Chotani and Co., 124 bags mustard seed, S M Rajgor and Co., 1400 pkts myrabollams, K. Tricamji.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton D. Kalianji and Co., 25 bales cotton, K. O. Thacker and Co., 600 pckts. myrabollams, K. Tricamji and Co.

For Rotterdam:—7855 bags Groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Gothenburg:—23 bales cotton waste, M. Chandulal and Co.

S S Bangalore for Havre:—210 bales cotton, K Dewchand and Co

For London:—17 bags skins, H. A. Aminoff, 25 bales skins, M. R. Shaffi and Co., 25 bales cotton waste, M. Chandulal and Co., 124 bags Gr Kernels, S M Rajgor and Co., 70 bags Gum, N. Mulji and Co., 924 bags myrabollams, J. Moolchand and Co.

S. S. Tanga Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co.

For Osaka:—350 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co., 200 bales cotton, M. Amersee and Co., 200 bales cotton, J. G. Shah.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, N. Nagsee and Co.

For Kobe:—872 bales cotton, N. Nagsee and Co., 500 bales cotton, K. Shivji and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

S. S. Naldera, Agents M. M. and Co., from London:—50 cases Whisky, 12 cases provision, 50 bars silver, 12 cases Stationery, 11 cases envelopes.

From Amsterdam:—25 cases Hams.

From Charente:—196 cases Brandy.

From Haifa:—120 cases Fruit Juice, 15 cases Salad Oil.

From Alexandria:—126 bales cotton.

From Faeme:—8659 pces Boards

From Venice:—107 cases Elect. machinery, 320 bags marble Chips, 168 bales silk yarn, 35 cases Gl. Beads, 88 cases Art Silk Yarn.

From Bare:—100 bags Almonds.

From Brindisi:—800 bags Almonds.

S. S. Tiradates, Agents L. Ed. from Gatelburg:—200 bdles Boards 783 bales paper, 23 cases steel hinges, 200 cases Nails, 310 bags Sulphate of Alumina.

From Sydney:—300 bags starch flour, 190 bdles plywoods.

From Hamburg:—49 bales paper, 947 slades Spelter, 160 cases cotton and silk Goods, 100 cases mill boards.

From Antwerp:—995 bags fish bolt and nuts, 50 bales paper, 90 cases H. ware, 10 cases marble slabs, 255 bags steel sheet, 400 bags whiting, 483 bags dog spikes, 1010 pces M. S. joists.

From Rotterdam:—77 bales. straw boards, 49 bales printing paper, 150 bags Farina.

From Lisbon:—145 cases wine.

GURUKULA 'VARSITY

Appeal For Help For Starting Technological Dept.

Chancellor Ram Dev of the Gurukula, Kangri, writes:—

It would be interesting to note that in 1918 the Gurukula at Kangri was the only Indian University which successfully employed Hindi as the medium of Instruction for the highest University Examinations. In this connection, it may be interesting to recall the visit of the Calcutta University Commission to the Gurukula Kangri in that year. I was the Principal of the Gurukula at that time.

DR. SADLER'S HOPES

In the course of a letter its President Dr. M. T. Sadler says:—"I am sanguine enough to believe that the kind of training in the mother tongue is not incompatible with a mastry of a foreign tongue provided that the letter—"as a second language" is taught from early years by intensive methods and living speech by instructors who are both competent and cultivated. I cherish the hope that, in time to come, the Gurukula may itself be a University recognised by the state.

Seventeen long years have elapsed since this letter was written. It is a full-fledged University though Dr. Sadler'shope that ultimately the state in India would think fit to accord recognition to as yet remains unfulfilled.

FOREIGN RECOGNITION

Yet many of the continental Universities— such as those of Paris, Vienna and Progue etc. recognise the Gurukula and admit its graduates to their doctorate on submission of a thesis. Only last year a brilliant Professor of the Gurukula—University—who had no other diploma except the Gurukula diploma was, along with many distinguished professors of official Universities selected for post-graduate studies in a German University and was granted a stipend. Dr. Pran Nath, the distinguished Indologist on the Benares Hindu University staff who has done valuable work in connection with Mohenjo-daro-script was permitted to studdy for the doctorate in a continental University on the strength of the Gurukula diploma. Dr. Balram after graduating in Medicine from the Gurukula University got his M. D. in a continental University in two years.

The institution badly needs a Technical Department. I trust that educated Indians, of all shades of opinion will do their level best to help the premire national University of India hallowed by the united sacrifices of thousands men and women and glorified by traditions.

MONSOON STRONG IN U. P.

Heavy Rain In Lower Burma

POONA, August 5.

The unsettled conditions off the Bengal and Orissa Coast has developed into a depression which is centred this morning about 80 miles east of Saugar Island. The monsoon has been strong in West United Provinces and generally active from Central Provinces to Assam and in lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa West United Provinces, Central India, Western Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Mysore and Madras Deccan; while a few fair have occured in Upper Burma, Bihar, Southwest Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are in inches: Kyaukpyu four; Akyab three; Toungoo and Gwa two; Tavoy one; Chaibasa three; Silchar, Sugar Island and Sandheads two; Sibsagar, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Sambalpur and Darjeeling one; Dehra Dun, Pachmari and Hoshangabad two; Bareilly and Jubulpore one and a half; Agra, Nowgong and Meerut one; Mahableshwar two; Khandala, Mangalore and Mercara one.

Forecast:— The Monsoon will continue active in Lower Burma and rainfall will decrease in West United Provinces and increase in Southwest Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the Central parts of the country and extend in East Gujarat, North Bombay Deccan and Konkan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—

Moderate to heavy rainfall will continue in Lower Burma and occur in Orissa and Chota Nagpur during the next 36 hours and extend in East Central India and Central Provinces within the next 48 hours—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-8-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .039 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.2 degrees 1.3 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.4 degrees 0.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 199 miles

Velocity of maximum ugst of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.04 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.65 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 52.46 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-8-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.8deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Town Congress Committee Decides To Contest

JUBBULPORE, August 5.

The Jubbulpore Town Congress, it appears, has decided to contest the forthcoming elections to the local Municipal Committee which are due on or about October 15, next, and in pursuance to this decision it has started to make a selection of the suitable candidates who would likely to be set up by the Congress party.—United Press.

AJMER ASSEMBLY SEAT DISPUTE

Unsuccessful Candidate Withdraws Petition Against Soni

AJMER, August 5.

The hearing of the election petition had a dramatic turn to-day when Mr. Mukat Biharilal, the unsuccessful Congress Candidate withdrew his petition against Mr. Bhagchand Soni. The respondent expressed indifference and the Court fixed 26th for orders.—A. P.

New Delhi: A dozen cartridges were recovered from a deserted well in Majid Tehar Khan by some labourers who were working there.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES AT POONA

(Continued from Page 4.)

al-Mulk.
H.H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Darya Dil.
Mr. Abdul Wahid's The Duke.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mal Allah.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Gold Fish and Ruby Fish.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Quality.
Mr. Imamudin's Abrash.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H.H. Maharaja of fRajpipla's Madhi.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Sonia.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Victor.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King, Kabaila and Danger.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's The Viceroy and Taj Bahadur.
Mr. N. K. Irani's Regard.
Mr. N. G. Ladhabhoy's Salladin.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput.
Mr. F. B. Burjorjee's Zoolum.
Mr. Enus Kondaji's Quarry.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Hazima.
The Rani Saheb of Miraj, Jnr.'s Outlook.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Aslan Beg.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Havana.
Mr. Imamdin's Karim Beg.
Mrs. R. Koelman's Azdashir.
Mr. Sayad Jawad's Barkhat.
Mr. Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muhaisin
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Aziza, Shogat Aziz and Buick.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Vita.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Zainin.
Mr. Syed Fatah's Firsan.
Mr. Arnold's Wazir Pasha and Mumrih.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Mr. A H Hedeshizada's Goolab.
Messrs M M Talib and A A Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Great Power.
Mr. Eve's Anchor.
Mr. Hamood Jaboori's German.
H H Maharaj of Kolhapur's Silver Jubilee, Young Chayna, Gurjistan and Tara.
Mr. A Hoyt's Rustom.
Mr. A Lookmanji's Mherab.
Mr. Gem's Farat Prince.
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Kutub.
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.
Mr. A R A Wahab's English Star.

NEW HORSES FOR INDIA

The following new horses have been imported by local owners recently:—

FEZZIWIG 4 year old chestnut gelding by La Brige—Jokes Aside for Maharaja of Kolhapur.

SHERLEY 3 year old black mare by Embargo—Liberty's Gift for Maharaja of Rajpipla.

RISEHOLME 3 year old brown gelding by Flamingo—Helen Maglona for Mr. G. McElligot, Veterinary Surgeon.

A 4 year old brown mare by Sonning—Barbaretta for Mr. G. McElligot.

FEARLESS PRINCE 4 year old brown gelding by Monarch—Undaunted for Mr. John Reynolds, manager of Mr. Eve's Racing establishment.

GOLDEN WARBLER 3 year old brown gelding by Arion—Dahlia for Mr. W. Buckley, the trainer.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from Page 6.)

by that majority, the Prime Minister is seeking another World Economic Conference, the prospects of which, however, are not much more rosy than when the last Conference fizzled out just two years ago. America is still busy with her internal constitutional and economic difficulties; and neither France of the Gold Standard nor Britain of the Paper Standard seem to be yet in a mood to organise another World Conference to find a solution for this vexed question.

The restoration of the Greek monarchy is still awaiting the result of a Plebiscite. Meanwhile, to make the popular decision more definite and favourable, the King has announced his desire not to demand a restoration of the confiscated royal property. That sounds an excellent bribe; but, just as Otto von Hapsburg's homecoming has been unexpectedly held up by the veto of the smaller States in the Austrian Federation, so no one knows what really would be the end of this manoeuvre in Greece.

C.-IN-C.'s HEALTH

POONA, August 5.

A bulletin says:—

"H. E. the Commander-in-Chief spent a good night. His general condition shows further improvement to-day".

Lady Chetwode arrived here this morning and is staying at Government House.

It is felt that if the Commander-in-Chief maintains his present progress he will be able to leave for Simla in the course of this week—A. P.

Import Of Cotton Piecegoods

RECORD FALL IN JUNE

The returns of foreign for June, 1935 are summarised below.

(In Rs. lakhs.)

	1934 June	1935 June	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with June 1934.
Exports	12,28	12,51	+23
Re-exports	19	30	+11
Total exports	12,47	12,81	+34
Imports	9,56	9,92	+36
Excess of exports over imports	2,91	2,89	—

RAW COTTON.

As compared with June 1934 one noteworthy feature in the foreign trade in June 1935, is the increase in the imports and a considerable decrease in the exports of raw cotton. The following table indicates the value of raw cotton imported into and exported from India in June 1935, and for the three months ending June 1935, as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous two years:—

(Value in Rs. lakhs).

	1933	1934	1935
IMPORTS.			
June	25	34	93
3 months: April-June	1,19	1,26	3,14
EXPORTS.			
June	3,25	3,70	2,74
3 months: April-June	8,48	11,96	10,20

IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The imports of cotton piecegoods into India during the month of June 1935, were about 57 million yards, while the figures for the preceding three months were 108, 111 and 116 million yards respectively. Thus the imports in June had suddenly dropped down to 50 per cent of the average for the three months preceding it. The main exporting countries, Great Britain and Japan, both fared badly; but Japan's share in the loss was much greater than that of United Kingdom.

The following table indicates the share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton textiles into India during the last six months:—

(In million yards).

Month 1935:	U. K.	Japan	Total
January	50	47	99
February	41	36	79
March	69	45	116
April	54	56	111
May	48	58	108
June	29	27	57

FIRST QUARTER 1935-36.

The quarter April to June 1935, taken as a whole, reveals that total imports have considerably increased as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year and that of the year before. But the figures show a slight decline from those of the preceding quarter, January to March 1935, as will be seen from the table given below.

Imports of cotton piecegoods into India.

From:

(In million yards)

	April to June		Jany.-March	
	1933	1934	1935	1935
U. Kingdom	130	126	131	160
Japan	101	91	141	128
Total (all-countries)	247	223	275	294

INDIAN STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways in India for the first quarter of the current year amounted to Rs. 22.88 crores, or Rs. 51 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of last year.

The following table shows the earnings of the different Railways:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	April to June 1934	1935	Increase(+) or decrease(—) as compared with previous year
Railways			
E. I.	4,89	4,79	—10
N. W.	3,62	3,53	— 9
G. I. P.	3,26	3,22	— 4
B. B. & C. I.	2,90	2,91	+1
B. N.	2,12	2,20	+8
M. & S. M.	1,93	1,73	—20
E. B.	1,18	1,20	+2
S. I.	1,37	1,33	— 4
A. B.	46	37	— 9
Tirhoot & Lucknow-Bareilly	55	51	— 4
Burma	99	97	— 2
Other Railways	12	12	....
Total	23,39	22,89	—51

ALLEGED BREACH OF INTERNMENT ORDERS

JULLUNDUR, Aug. 4.

Sardar Dasondha Singh American ex-President of the All-India Kirti Kisan Conference and a prominent political worker of the Doaba, who was interned in his village Dhada Kalan in the Hoshiarpur district, is reported to have defied the internment orders as from the 27th ultimo. The Mahilpur police are searching for him.

It is to be recalled that some months ago Sardar Dasondha Singh American had written to the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government asking permission to go to Lahore in search of employment or to send him and his family to jail for he was tired of village life having no means of livelihood.—United Press.

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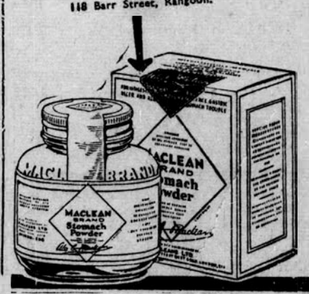

Health is too important to risk for the sake of a few annas, so be sure to ask for the genuine MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER, under that exact name with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN." It is not sold loose but only as powder in bottles. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., at the addresses given in this announcement.

Always remember not to ask vaguely for Macleans. Ask specifically for MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER.

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NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS UP

Holiday In British Markets

STEADY TONE IN CHICAGO WHEAT

BOMBAY, August 5

London Exchanges, Stock Exchange and Commodity markets were closed to-day. The Liverpool cotton market was also closed on account of a holiday.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York cotton ruled steady after opening at unchanged rates. There was some local buying and covering.

BULLION MARKET CLOSED

The London Bullion market was closed to-day.

STEADY TONE IN CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago wheat maintained a steady tone.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM

The New York Stock Exchange was firm.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

	New York, Aug 5
Previous closing	11.40
To-day's opening	11.40
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	11.43
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

	Liverpool, Aug 5
Previous closing	6.16
To-day's opening	closed.
Difference	
To-day's closing	closed.
Difference	

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 214

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 5

Cotton was quiet in the absence of any fresh developments in connection with the loan question but prices kept fairly steady in view of the fact that barring loan all bearish factors have been discounted. Otherwise proceeding were colourless owing to holiday abroad and movements were confined to a narrow margin.

Trading in October opened at 11.40 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. The market was moderately active on some local buying and covering with October gradually rising to 11.45 but thereafter some liquidation followed causing price to fall to 11.43 at this level trading became somewhat quiet but prices retained a fairly steady undertone.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.43 with a rise of 3 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 5

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.44/11.43) 11.40/11.40
December (11.25/11.25) 11.24/11.24
January (11.18/11.18) 11.20/11.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 5

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.12) closed
American December (6.01) closed
Egyptian October (7.78) closed
Egyptian November (7.79) closed

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 5

Broach April May moved between Rs. 213-8 and Rs. 214-4 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 214-4 with New York futures about 2 points up.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 3-8-35	19000	27000
Receipts yesterday 3-8-35	8000	10000
Exports to date 3-8-35	6000	18000
Stock at Ports 2-8-35	1082000	2408000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-8-35	1121000	1134000
Stock at Liverpool 2-8-35	565000	825000
Visible Supply 2-8-35	3114000	5293000
Quantity in sight 2-8-35	23000	29000
Quantity out of sight 2-8-35	30000	81000

SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 5

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 36/1/6; Highest Rs. 36/7; Closing Rs 36/5/6

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/11/3; Closing Rs. 6/12/9

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 40/11/6; Highest Rs. 41/2; Lowest Rs. 40/10/6; Closing Rs. 40/15/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/13/6; Highest Rs. 6/15/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/13; Closing Rs. 6/15

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 24/5; Highest Rs. 24/10; Closing Rs. 24/9

Cotfonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/15/4 1/2; Highest Rs. 2/15/9; Closing Rs. 2/15/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

	Bombay, Aug 5
Wheat	9,098 cwts.
Linseed	2,086 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	35 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,654 cwts.
Poppyseed	141 cwts.
Castorseed	581 cwts.
Rice	10,214 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,496 cwts.
Mowraseed	266 cwts.
Gram	668 cwts.
Joowar	2,839 cwts.
Barley	43 cwts.
Bajree	1,006 cwts.
Coal	1,753 tons.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Aug 5
Previous closing	4.95 3/4
To-day's opening	4.95 7/8
To-day's closing	4.95 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Aug 5
Previous closing	4.96 1/16
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

FRANC RATE

	London, Aug 5
Previous closing	71.78
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 5

Silver opened steady at Rs. 71, 71/4 and 71/9. The market was very quiet due to holiday abroad and during the few hours of the session scarcely any important transactions took place. Prices closed steady at Rs. 71, 71/4 and 71/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12/6 and 34/13/6. Trading was wholly local in the absence of any news from abroad. Although later some scattered selling was in evidence. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/11/9, 34/12/3 and 34/13/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 5

The market was closed to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 5

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.90-1/2. The market was fairly active on improved buying by commission houses and outside enquiry influenced by unfavourable crop situations abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Apg 5

Markets were closed to-day.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Aug 5 Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 13 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 13 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 13 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	6 13 9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	6 13 0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	6 13 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Aug 5 Rs a. p
Wheat September	4 3 6
Wheat May	4 8 6
Linseed September	6 13 9
Linseed May	7 2 3

The tone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 5

3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 5

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 28 3/8) dol 39
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 7/8) dol 16 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 42 1/4) dol 43 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 98 3/4) unquoted.

COPPER AND YELLOW MARKET

Bombay, Aug 5

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30
Copper Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Asho Rs. 35/8
Tone: Steady.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Coals Dull And Teas Easier

CALCUTTA, Aug 5

Jutes were practically unchanged and only a limited business was put through. Coals were dull. Teas were easier. In miscellaneous section electricals met with fair demand while others were unchanged. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities: 3 per cent Government Paper 87/12 small lot; 3 per cent New Loan 1951/54 97/5; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/3; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 103/9; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 107/10; 4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 114/2; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 118/2 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1940/43 109/15.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1515 small lot; Reserve Bank 129.

Railways: Bengal Provincial 1/2; Katakhal Lalabazar 91.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 2/10; Kesoram 3/6.

Coals: Bengal 265; Burrakur 12/6; Hurriadih 19.

Jutes: Agarpara 26/14 small lot; Adamjee ordy 17/14; Bally 214 small lots; Belvedere 385 small lots; Delta 385; Gondalpara 894/8 small lots; Howrah 53/15; Hukumchand 13/14; Hukumchand pref 113/8; Kamarhatty 559; Nuddea 55/12; Orient 191 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/15; Bengal Telephone ordy 19/8 small lot; Dacca Electric 19/12; Jubbulpore Elec 12/8; Muttra Electric 9/12 small lots; Patna Elec 18; Upper Ganegs Elec 13; Indian Iron and Steel 7/11; Triton Insurance 231/8; Spencers and Co 8; Spencers and Co pref 10/12; Midnapore Zemindary 62; Murree Brewery 185 small lots.

Teas: East India 10/4; Teesta Valley 30/4.

Rubbers: Jeram Kuantam 78 cts (small lots) Kuala Sidim 2.30 cts (small lots). A. P.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES, LTD.

Figures Of Gross Earnings

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of July, 1935, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., July, 1934, Rs. 3,84,010; July, 1935, Rs. 3,59,764.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., July, 1934, Rs. 5,31,526; July, 1935, Rs. 5,25,534.

Tata Power Co., Ltd., July, 1934, Rs. 5,11,575; July, 1935, Rs. 5,23,258.

Indian Cotton Consumed In Mills In India

The Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee writes:—

The following is a statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India.

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

	During June 1935	During June 1934
British India	161,844	152,667
Indian States	32,422	32,454
Total—India	194,266	185,121

	Since 1st September 1934	During corresponding period last year.
British India	1,820,594	1,574,323
Indian States	357,139	318,910
Total—India	2,177,733	1,893,233

Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

Suburban Youths Get Busy

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Aug. 4.

It will be recalled that at the last. Suburban District Youth Conference held during the beginning of June, it was resolved to create a central organisation of the Suburban youths. The secretaries were asked to convene a small conference of the Suburban youth workers.

The secretaries accordingly convened a meeting on Sunday morning in Mr. Bhagat's Bunglow at Vile Parle to frame the constitution of such a prospective organisation and to chalk out the preliminary work.

A small committee including Mr. Kulkarni, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Mr. Godiwalla, Mr. Yogendra Mehta, etc., was appointed to frame a provisional constitution and to report within a fortnight.

"UNDER THE SHADOW OF ALLIANCES"

German View Of Recent Franco-Russian Moves

(By KARL MEGERLE.)

Europe is bristling with alliances. All of them apparently are meant to ensure peace. Some of the recent ones, in both magnitude and importance, are associated with Russia. It is not the texts of the new alliances with Russia that give them decisive importance, but the fact of their mere existence. The texts refer to the European peace and to mutual security; but the facts of the situation are governed by their own laws. The effect of the alliances is not limited—as intended to Germany, but extends to Europe as a whole. All the European nations have to reckon henceforth with the fact that a number of them are now encircled by the combination consisting of France, Russia and Czechoslovakia. It is impossible to predict the developments to which this circumstance may give rise. What is called the organisation of peace and the establishment of collective security may one day prove to have disorganised Europe; and the vigour with which the Franco-Russian combination embraces peace, may suffocate it.

DESTROYING REAL SECURITY.

The final report from Moscow states that, in the interest of peace, the partners to the alliance are compelled to abstain from reducing their defences, but to maintain them so as to guarantee their security. M. Stalin himself has thus switched on the brake against the unlimited re-armament of France that used to be provided by the existence of that Country's parties of the left. Before long, such matters as strategic railways in Russia, French armament credits for the Soviets, and military co-operation, will be tackled. The desire for a limitation of armaments felt by Germany and Great Britain seems bound to suffer ship-wreck in the whirlpool of the enthusiasm provoked by the conclusion of the alliances. This will likewise destroy the real security demanded by all those nations surrounded by the new combination. The mutual obligations incurred by the partners of the alliances are so undefinable that any future aggressor will always be able to shelter himself behind some of their clauses and to escape from his obligations towards the League by invoking Article 15 of the Covenant. The "indivisibility of peace" will then be changed, by a tragic interplay of forces, into an "indivisibility of conflicts."

A strengthening of the League will then prove impossible. When Germany was impeached at the recent Geneva meeting, it became apparent that the pressure of the combination led by France and Russia was irresistible; and now that the pact between them has been signed and sealed, it will be more difficult still for the League to arrive at unbiassed decisions. Again and again the smaller countries, and probably Great Britain and Italy as well, will be faced with the awkward choice of placing the League at the disposal of the new Triple Alliance or of allowing the partners in the latter to escape through the gap provided by Article 15. The powers outside that alliance will be forced, in course of time, to draw from that possibility certain inferences apt to affect—among other matters—Germany's relations with the League as well.

Effect On Italy.

And even big powers like Britain and Italy will be influenced by the new constellation of forces. As regards Italy, she could obtain from France whatever concessions she wanted—before the latter country could depend on the aid of Russia: but now her European status appears to revert to that which—as she painfully remembers—she possessed before and directly after the war. Through the estrangement between herself and Germany and through the undertone of resentment now felt against her in Great Britain because of the Abyssinian difficulties, she has gradually lost her liberty of decisions where France is concerned. It must be hoped that the Abyssinian difficulty will not bring about any serious estrangement between herself and Britain, more particularly so as France has already seriously added to her difficulties by giving her "a free hand" in Abyssiania.

The Franco-Russian alliance, however, also affects Italy in a different sense. Never before has the language of the Balkan Entente and that of the Little Entente been more self-assertive than now. They feel that they are backed by Russia and that they need no longer trouble so much about the feelings of Italy and her friends. In other words, the Russian card has discounted the Italian.

In the case of Britain, the effects produced by the alliance are less noticeable for the time being. Mr. Eden still regards the events in Moscow through rose-coloured spectacles. But when we bear in mind that the British voice at the League table is more and more likely to be drowned by the Franco-Russian unison, we have not much faith in Mr. Eden's optimism.

"A DOSE OF PAN-SLAVISM"

As to the Balkan Entente and the Little Entente, it may at first be thought that the new alliance has strengthened their position. But here, too, difficulties are bound to occur. Thus, Rumania has already found herself confronted with the problem whether she would be obliged or not to open her frontiers to Red troops and Red aircraft in consequence of Czechoslovakia's alliance with the Soviets. She will hardly be able to decide in the negative. Moreover, neither in Rome nor in Bucharest can it be a secret that the new Russian wine is adulterated with a dose of pan-Slavism, which may prove rather strong when the time has come. The centre of gravity of the Little Entente is moving more and more towards Prague a development which will soon become noticeable in Belgrade.

It is unnecessary to say much about the repercussions of the new alliance upon Poland. By way of Czechoslovakia, the Russian influence will soon make itself felt in Austria and Hungary also, so that the whole of the Central, Eastern and Southern-Eastern Europe is bound to be affected by Russia's renewed progress towards the west. It is not likely that the real security of the countries concerned stands to benefit from such a development—and this is the point that matters more than anything else.

TO MEN & WOMEN OF ALL AGES—ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY

No Vitality

Is this you?

Under Indian conditions, with excessive heat prevailing over a great part of the year, vitality is frequently at low ebb. You always feel tired and everything is an effort.

No vitality—too nervy to relax properly and rest—too exhausted to work, to read, to concentrate—easily overcome with the heat! If this is you, start taking "Phyllosan" to-day!

Soon you will be sleeping better, enjoying your food and your recreation. You will become more vital. "Phyllosan" brings about this change because it has a profoundly revitalising effect upon the whole human organism.

"Phyllosan" is prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. Containing no deleterious chemicals, no alcohol, no animal fats, "Phyllosan" is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless in any dose. Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. But take them regularly and the results will astonish you.

Start taking

'PHYLLOSAN'

(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) Regd.

TO-DAY!

To revitalise your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—*irrespective of age.*

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Issued by Natural Chemicals Ltd.

Man is the master of his fate—*if he has health!* Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously. Take "Enervin"!

Do you wake up tired?

After a fatiguing and worrying day, and possibly a restless night, do you feel ready to jump out of bed the moment you awake?

If you don't, and how few of us do, you are not nourishing your nerves and energy sufficiently. Nature requires food, not only for the body, but also for the nerves. Nature has also created the ideal food for the nerves.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic properties to fill just these needs. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying day.

Keep healthy—take

ENERVIN

TONIC WINE

"It must do you good"

Obtainable from all principal stores

Cotton Traders Aw ait Loan Announcement

Mixed Sentiment Over Export Bounty Plan

Early Texas Arrivals Of Good Quality And Lower Basis

WESTERN CROP ACCOUNTS LESS FAVOURABLE

BOMBAY: Monday, Aug. 5.

Foreign selling contributed to an early fall on the New York Cotton Exchange on Saturday, which was easily influenced either way with sentiment of a mixed character.

It is understood that the removal of cotton from the export bounty plan, contained in the A. A. A. amendments is likely. It is further understood that the cotton bloc is opposed to cotton bounty on the belief that since the United States fixes the cotton price and this might be seriously interfered through sales abroad at less than the domestic prices.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices declined on foreign selling but later advanced on covering by shorts.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 11.43 There was scattered buying which improved prices 8 points from the opening level and October was quoted 11.51 which was the highest level when increased foreign selling resulted in a decline of 11 points from the highest level and October was quoted 11.40. Towards the close there was some short covering which rallied prices and the market closed irregular at a decline of 5 points for near months but distant deliveries were 3 points higher. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 11.90c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to 3 points down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.90c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market was closed on Saturday and will remain closed to-day.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

With traders still awaiting loan announcement, business was quiet and movements were irregular. Continued good weather in most sections in the South, together with the increasing crop estimates, resulted in some selling; while the strength of the old crop situation, optimistic view of general business prospects and firmness of the stock market were the sustaining factors.

Some more hedging was reported but its volume thus far was not impressive. Some think that with the 12 cents loan unavailable at present for cotton ginned after August 1st, marketing may become more free as picking progresses; while others contend that the expectation of a loan announcement may cause the farmers to market slowly.

Complaints of increased insect activity are reported following last month's showery weather but damage thus far is restricted otherwise the crop is believed to be progressing fairly well.

The goods market was quiet. The uncertainty with regard to the processing tax is still restricting volume of business.

DUMPING OF COTTON.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern states:—

Note:—Prices ended irregularly on conflicting reports. Complaints of deterioration by excessive heat from the Western Belt are being hard, though no serious notice is yet taken.

The export subsidy which has been to the fore during the last five years has been shelved every time by the Congress and Senate on the hard opposition of domestic textile interests on the price point and apprehension over the loss of their large export trade in textiles with the South American States and China.

It is, therefore, most doubtful whether the present Administration will again countenance this suggestion in face of the languishing domestic textile industries, apart from tapping out fresh funds to reimburse this adventure.

Moreover, this dumping of the American surplus in foreign consuming markets will seriously conflict with the economic interest of other foreign producers and may lead to unpleasant repercussions.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York, Aug. 5.

N. Y. October highest 11.51 plus .06 (10-23 a.m.); Lowest 11.40 —.05 (11-50 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Market continues unsettled. Uncertainty American policy severely restricting business. Our early Texas receipts good quality which often indicative large crop.

New York.—Western Belt crop accounts somewhat less favourable. It is reported that the new crop basis in Texas is lower. Moderate speculative selling.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Bombay, Aug 5

Latest cable received here from Buenss Aires states that the weather is fine but frosty. Much anxiety is shown over heavy abandonment of areas under wheat and linseed.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued By The Hindustani Native Merchant's Association)

Bombay, Aug 5

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi—		
Textile	per lb.	0 7 6
Bradbury	,,	0 7 0
E. D. S. Group	,,	0 7 1½
Sassoon	,,	0 7 3
Century	,,	0 6 9
Toyo Podar	,,	0 7 6
Great Colaba	,,	0 7 3
Long Cloth (full weight 38-40)		
Madari Brand	,,	0 9 9
Daud Saheb	,,	0 10 0
Long Cloth (Light Weight)		
No. 5202—5303		
Western	per lb.	0 10 9
Hindustan	,,	0 10 9
Century	,,	0 10 6
Long Cloth X Quality.—		
Appollo	per lb.	0 10 0
Century	,,	0 10 0
Jam	,,	0 10 3
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	,,	0 10 1½
Textile	,,	0 10 0
Spring	,,	0 10 0
Digvijay	,,	0 9 9
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 9 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 9 6
Century (Bugal)	,,	0 9 4½
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0 9 3
Hindustan (Tiger)	,,	0 9 6
Western 92½—92½	,,	0 9 6
Tijuri	,,	0 9 6
Bharat Mill	,,	0 9 1½
Jubily	,,	0 9 0
High Class Long Cloth—		
Alexandra 548	per piece	7 0 0
Alexandra 542	,,	6 12 0
Kutiya	,,	5 8 0
4141	,,	6 6 0
50050	,,	4 14 0
Long Cloth Vegitable—		
Apollo	per lb.	0 9 0
Century	,,	0 9 0
Moon	,,	0 9 0
Union	,,	0 9 0
Suryodaya	,,	0 8 9
Salita.—		
1215 Manchester	,,	0 8 6
1215 Kalyan	,,	0 8 4½
1215 Sasoon	,,	0 8 4½
Dhooties 7—8—9 Yards—		
Spring Mill (Balance)	per rlb.	0 11 0
Crown	,,	0 11 0
Western	,,	0 10 9
Hindustan	,,	0 10 9
Barsi	,,	0 9 6
Dhooteis 10 Yards.		
Spring Mill (Balance)	per lb.	0 10 3
Hindustan	,,	0 10 9
Barsi	,,	0 9 3
Western	,,	0 10 3
Crown 4310	,,	0 10 9
Gin Coloured.—		
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	8 0 0
1415 Ratilal	,,	7 3z0
1579 MBW Century	,,	8 6 0
Dhooti Mahin 44x10—		
115 Hirji Kurla	per piece	0 14 6
115 Victoria	,,	1 4 0
2142 Western	,,	0 12 4½
Lepad Big Size.—		
Crown	per lb.	0 9 7½
Edsoo	,,	0 9 4½
Century	,,	0 9 4½
Tax	,,	0 9 6
Hindustan	,,	0 9 6
Rechal	,,	0 9 6
Western	,,	0 9 6
Apollo	,,	0 9 3
Jam Mill	,,	0 9 3
Jacob	,,	0 9 6
Digvijay	,,	0 9 0
Lepad Small Size—		
Century	per piece.	0 9 6
Tex	,,	0 9 6
Dukdi Yards 12—13—14—		
5250 I Keshri	,,	2 5 0
9312 Sasoon	,,	2 0 6
8712 Solapur	,,	0 11 0

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, Aug 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Pow and Lt Com	7
Amer Pow and Lt Pfd dol 6	39
Amer Pow and Lt 5 per cent P A	34
Amer Forn Pow Common	5 1/2
Amer Forn Pow Gold D	77
Amer Forn Pow 7 per cent P	37
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd	66
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	72
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	10
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	77
United Corporation	5
American Tel and Tel	132
Western Union Telgm	44 1/4
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	20 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	14
Erie R R	10
Pennsylvania R R	26
Union Pacific R R	104
Great North Pfd	19
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	27
Amer Tobacco B	100
Canadian Pacific	10
Amer Water Work and Elec	75
Allis Chalmers Mfg	26
Edward G Budd Mfg	5
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	3
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Coy	19
Int Tel and Tel Corporation	11
St. Regis Paper Coy	2
United States Rubber Coy	13
N Y N Haven and Hartford	11
Bendix Aviation	17
Emmies	6
Bethlehem Steel	36
United States Steel	43
American Smelting	43
Noranda Mines	38
Int Nickel of Canada	27 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerr de Pasco Copper	57
Int Harvestor	52
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	39
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	29
St Oil of N J	47
Phillips Petrol	21
Mid Con Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	13 1/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	17
Eaton Mfg	22
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	29
Sun Life of Canada	420
Celanese Corporation of Amer	29
General Foods	37
National Dairy	16 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours	106
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	16
Amer Locomotive Coy	17
Continental Oil Coy	20
Amer Cyanamid B	21
Mission Corporation	12
Montgomery Ward and Co Inc	32
United Light and Pow Co A	2
Remington Rand	11
Radio Pfd B	59
Sperry Corporation	12
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	99
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	87
Kingdom of Denmark 6 per cent 1942	103
Tokyo Elec Lt 6 per cent 1953	82
Commonwealth of Aus 4 1/2 per cent 1956	98
Canadian Nalt Railway 5 per cent 1969	114
Canadian Nalt Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	112
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	106

Tota lbusiness 1 1/4 million Market firm. Utilities outstanding.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, August 3

Broach J/A opening 227; highest 228 1/2; lowest 227; closing 228 1/2

Broach A/M 1936 opening 213 1/2; highest 213 3/4; lowest 212 1/2; closing 213 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 191 1/2; highest 192 1/2; lowest 191 1/2; closing 192 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 136; highest 136 3/4; lowest 136; closing 136 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 27 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-35) Rs. 8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 5

Ready Javas Rs. 13-8-6
S S Silverash Rs. 3-14-6
Shipment July Rs. 3-13-3
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 3-13-9
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-13-9
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3-14-6
Kesar Rs. 14-4
Saraya Rs. 13-9
Java Spot F. 3.95

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 3

July 0.89 3/4c
September 0.91 5/8c
December 0.93 3/8c

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Aug 5

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	150	3800

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Shares	
Chrysler Corp	48 3/4
Elec Auto Lite Co	24 1/2
Int'l Tel and Tel	11 1/4
Studebaker Corp	3 7/8
United Corp	4 1/2
Bonds.	
Argentine 6 per cent of 1963	96 1/2
Italy 7 per cent of 1951	79 1/4
Japanese 6 1/2 per cent of 1954	98 7/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, August 5

Following a small rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened firm to-day at Rs. 214/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 213/12 on long liquidation. It is believed that the export bounty will not be passed by the U. S. Congress, but in view of the Bureau report, the market is likely to remain irregular.

Local market was quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 228/4
Broach A/M Rs. 213/12
Oomra D/J Rs. 192/4
Bengal D/J Rs. 137

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug 5

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	151	146	142	139	
Punjab	...	151	146	142	139	
Rajputana	...	153	148	144	141	
Oomra No. 3	211	208	204	200	...	
C P No 1	227	224	220	216	...	
C P No 2	218	215	241	207	...	
Broach No. 2	...	241	238	234	229	
Punjab-Ame	...	262	259	255	250	
Surat	...	312	309	305	300	
Rajpipla	...	312	309	305	303	
Navsari	...	317	314	310	305	

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, August 5.

50 Narshi Nagshi Mukteshwar 18 on.
18 Moon Mill, Burhanpur, 210
100 Shivchandrai Jhanjhnuwala, Broach 9 on.
50 B. Karshundas Dhuri 147
200 Oshman Suleman Dhuri 11 on
100 Oshman Suleman Nabha 11 on
24 Narshi Nagshi, Hansi 139 -/2
121 Damji Kaliyanji, Savarkundla 187
50 A. Damodar, Talpatri 40 on.
50 A Damodar, Budhluda 8 on.
50 Volkart Bros. Nabha 9 on.
250 Narshi Nagshi, Budhluda 145 1/2
250 Narshi Nagshi, Dhuri 145 1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 5

Bengal Superfine	154/155
Bengal Fine	147/149
Bengal F G	143/144
Sindh-Punjab Fine	147/149
Sindh-Punjab F G	143/144
Wardha-Hingt	215/216
Nagpur/Savner	217/218
Pundhurna	205/206
Yeotmal	205/206
Arvi	203/204
Ellichpur	201/200
Berar	199/200
Khamgaon	201/202
Mulkapur	197/198
Khandesh	197/198
Jalna/Sailu	197/198
Burwah/Sanavad	200/201
Broach Fine	234/235
Punjab/American	259/264
Punjab/American mix	244/249
Cambodia	304/314
Miraj/Sangli	254/259
Compta Good	259/269
Bagalkot	254/259
Kampala	349
Busoga	347
Jinja	339/341
Manza	319/324

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Aug 5

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	3-8-35.	This year.
Khandesh	22	253,656
Central India	...	109,543
Barsi and Nagar	...	108,688
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	46,797
Berar	...	408,467
Central Provinces	54	96,226
Total Oomras	76	1,018,377
Dholera	...	194,823
N W Provinces	45	35,031
Rajputana	174	50,602
Sind-Punjab	...	328,927
Broach	...	130,849
Coompta and Dharwar	146	92,155
Westerns-Northerns	102	72,782
Cocoanada	...	435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	109	81,465
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	74,754
Egyptian and African	271	369,284
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,155
Total	923	2,454,383

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 1st Aug

In full-pressed bales

	3-8-35	This year.
Europe	958	394,087
Japan and China	1,550	1,131,812
Coast Ports	60	29,456
Up-country by Rail	...	277,845
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	12,339
Total	2,468	1,845,539

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates **prevailed** in the market on 5th day of August 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36 July-Aug 1935.

10-30	Rs. 214/8	229
12-30	Rs. 213/12	228/8
1-30	Rs. 213/8	228/8
	Settlement	Settlement
4-30	Rs. 213/12	228/12

April-May, July-Aug April-May July-A

Highest 214/12 229/12
Lowest 213/8 228/8

SPOT RATES

Superfine 241
Fine 238
Fully Good 234
Good 229

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd August 1,292 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,453,460 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,412,131 bales

Plus 41,329 bales

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Generally fair. Probably thundershowers.

CENTRAL: Partly cloudy. Probably thundershowers.

WEST: Partly scattered showers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, August 5

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/3/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 118/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/3

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/6
4 per cent 1943 106/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940 43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 100/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 100/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 95/8 and on heavy realising prices declined to Rs. 95/3.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 5

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug Nov.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Dec-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 to Jan.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Feb-Apr

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 1/2
Banks selling T T 268 1/2
Banks buying T T 265 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 78

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 141 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 100

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.95 3/4 3rd instant
Hongkong/London closed 5th instant
Shanghai/London closed 5th instant
Japan/London 1/2 11/64 5th instant
Java/London 7.26 5th instant
London/Paris 74.78 3rd instant
London/Belgium 29.33 3rd instant
London/Switzerland 15/12 3/4 3rd instant
London/Italy 60.41 3rd instant
London/Berlin 12.28 3rd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 3rd instant
London/New York 4.96 1/16 3rd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.30 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-10 2nd instant £7-0-11 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 30 3/16 2nd instant 30 3/16 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 30 5/16 2nd instant 30 1/4 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 60 1/8 2nd instant 68 3rd instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent
2nd instant 5/8 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent
2nd instant 3/4 per cent 3rd instant
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 3/4 per cent.
6 Mos 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

INDORE, August 4.

(Messrs Gangadhar Waman & Co.).

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal:—
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 22—25.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19—20.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17—18.
Linseed Bold Brown Rs. 26—28.
Gram Rs. 17—19.
Tilseed Rs. 40—45.
Jawar Rs. 12—15.
Bajara Rs. 16—17.
Lintel Rs. 15—17.
Moog (Green) Rs. 17—18.
Moog (Black) Rs. 10—14.
Ajavan Rs. 16—17.
Olle Cakes Rs. 16—17.
Cotton Seed Rs. 15—17.
Maka Rs. 8—10.
Dhana Rs. 27—35.
Chillies Rs. 108—115.
Ghee Rs. 240—278.
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 76—85.
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 75—85.
Cotton Broach opening per Candy of 784 lbs Rs. 217.
Cotton Broach Closing per Candy of 784 lbs. Rs. 216.
Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10.
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11.
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7|8.
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2|12.
Satan per Than:—
Hukumchand 3|12, Kalyanmal 3|14 Bhandari 3|13.
Rajakumar 3|10, Malwa 4, State 3|15.
Tea Rates per lb.
Lipton 10 as. to Re. 1|12, Brook Bond 9 as. to Re. 1|9.
Chandra Brand 7 as. to Re. 1|9.

Shares.

100P. M. Bhandari Ltd L State Mills Rs. 40.
100 Indore-Malwa Unted Mills, Ltd. Rs. 58.
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd Rs. 179.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) Rs. 134.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) Rs. 113.
100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 35.
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 3.
100 Nindalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 104.
100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 145.
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co., Ltd Rs. 20.
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 12|8.
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. Rs. 2.
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. Rs. 3.
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 34.
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd Rs. 18
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd Re. 1.

Bullion:—
Gold Bar per tolas Rs. 36|8.
Silver per 100 tolas Rs. 65 ready

Narrow Trading In Shares

New Loan Over-subscribed

Scattered Realising

BOMBAY: Monday, August 5.

The Local Share Bazar opened very steady to-day with moderate enquiry for Hydro-Electric Shares. The Securities Market opened firm, as the new Rupee Loan was over-subscribed within twenty minutes. 3-1|2 per cent. Government Paper opened at Rs. 95-8, but prices declined to Rs. 95-3 on long liquidation, but later on there was some short covering.

Hydro-Electric Shares opened firm with a good enquiry for Andhra and Tata Power Shares, but as soon as the demand was satisfied, the market ruled quiet on scattered liquidation.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares were fairly steady, but later on there was some realising. Cotton Mill Shares were quiet, but steady with a limited turnover. Bellapur and Burma Shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

Owing to absence of any important outside interest, the market is fluctuating, within narrow limits. There is modest investment demand, but speculative business continues on a restricted scale. The technical position of the market is healthy and it will be advisable to buy on declines for moderate profits.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

100	Ahm. Advance	290 0
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	787 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	245 0
100	Central India	283 2
100	Colaba	133 12
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	102 8
100	Gokak	191 4
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	70 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
50-100	India	121 0
5	Union	5 7

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	35 14
70	Gwalior	128 2
160	Indian	456 4
40	Katni Def.	1890 0
100	Katni Ord.	415 4
75	Okha	247 8
10	Punjab	26 2
100	Shahabad	485 10
70	United	121 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	43 10
200	Oriental	4400 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	157 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1772 8
10	Ajmer	10 6
50	Bombay Tram	148 12
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	180 5
100	Tata Power	1627 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	890 0
100	Amr. Patty	121 0
100	C Province	88 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	73 8
100	Mandra Bhon	92 0
100	Pachora Jamner	22 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500	Tapty Valley	787 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	28 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	622 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	145 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	156 4
50	Belapur Sugar	336 14
250	Bombay Steam	305 10
125	Bombay Burma	332 8
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	105 0
8sh	Br. B Petrol	3-0-0
50	Bombay Telephone	109 12
100	Indian Bleaching	116 4
100	Ind. Defd.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy. XD	488-12-7
1000	Port Canning	607 8
15	Scindia	12 9
30	Premier Construction	83 0
25	Tata Oil	18 0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1385 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	82 12
5	p.c. Central India	512 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7	1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7	1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 14
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149 12
5	1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7	p.c. Vishnu	650 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 5

Century 241 243 242 245
Bombay Dyeing 790 787 788 786 787/8
Kohinoor 192
Central India 285 282 283/2
New Great 132
Simplex 71 72 71/4
Swadeshi 161 160/10
Bundi 35/8 36 35/14
I Cement 461 463 457 460 458 456/4
Punjab 25/12 26/4 26/2
Shahabad 487 486 487 485/10
Andhra 1775 1777 1770 1775 1768 1770 1772/8
Tata Hydro 179/6 180/5
Tata Power 1635 1631 1638 1633 1636 1625 1626 1627/8
Tram Ord 147/13 148/2
T Steel Defd 622 625 620 623 621 627 623 620 622/8
T Steel Ord 145 145/8 145/12 146 145/4 145/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 149/8 150 149/12
Bellapur 333 338 336/14
B Steam 303/12 305/10
B Burma 332 331 337 335 332/8

100	Khatau	72 8
100	Kohinoor	192 8
250	Laxmi	660 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	797 8
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	132 8
100	Oosmanshahi	48 12
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	37 8
1000	Sholapur	2275 0
39	Simplex	71 4
100	Swadeshi	160 10
100	Swan	81 4
25	Tata	9 0
500	Vishnut	1310 0
1000	Western	850 0

BANKS.

100	Reserve Bank	127 12
50-100	Baroda	X.D. 97 8
25-50	Central	37 14
500	Imperial	1512 8
125-500	Im. Con.	380 10

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, August 5

The local bullion market was quiet but steady with a limited business. In the absence of any news from Shanghai and London, there was a marked absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	71 3 0
Shravan delivery	71 5 0
Bhadarva delivery	71 10 0
Ready gold	34 12 0
Shravan delivery	34 12 0
Bhadarva delivery	34 13 0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Aug 3

August 67.95—05
September 67.95—10
December 68 85—10

COTTON STRADDLES

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M Rs. 213/8
New York May 11.14
Difference Rs. 36
Exchange 4.95 3/4

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J12

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1935

Joint Action On Agreed Cases

Trade Unionists' Conference Defines Labour Board's Function

OUTCOME OF UNITY PARLEYS

BOMBAY: Monday.

After two days' deliberations, the joint meeting of the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trades Union, have embodied the "greatest common measure of agreement" between them in a series of resolutions, issued to-day.

The outstanding one of these is the setting-up of the Joint Labour Board, which consists of an equal number of representatives from each group. This move is, however, viewed with some pessimism in certain quarters, as it is stated, this Board, in no way marks any improvement on the present position. Anyhow, an attempt has been made towards unity.

One omission is surprising. What the joint meeting has decided regarding the two vital problems of representation at the Geneva International Labour Conference and affiliation of the United Indian Labour Organisation to the international organisations, is not given out to the public.

It will be remembered that these very questions, among others, perpetuated the split, and any attempts at unity, it is stated, must be preceded by a satisfactory agreement on these two vital questions.

It is understood, considerable discussion took place on Sunday night over these issues and attempts were made towards an acceptable solution. Nothing tangible is known to have taken place so far, though, it appears, the joint meeting was in favour of representation of Indian workers at the Geneva Conference.

As for affiliation to international organisations, it appears, a majority of delegates at the meeting were in favour of not affiliating the United Labour Organisation to the International Labour Organisation for some time to come.

These issues still await clarification, and it is expected, the Joint Labour Board will address itself to these questions.

Text Of Resolutions

The following is the full text of resolutions passed by the Joint Conference between the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation on August 4, and 5, 1935. These resolutions represent the greatest common measure of agreement between the A.I.T.U. Congress and the N.T.U. Federation:—

TRADE UNION UNITY.

1. (A) The joint conference between the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation welcomes the growing indications among all sections in the labour movement to co-operate with one another with a view to reaching organisational unity in the trade union field. The conference, therefore, decides that as an immediate step in that direction and with the object of building up a closer contact and taking joint action wherever possible, an All-India Joint Labour Board be established on which the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation shall be represented in equal numbers and which shall conduct its work on lines jointly agreed to by the two Organisations. It will be the endeavour of the Joint Labour Board to establish and increase the contact between the trade unions affiliated to the Congress and the Federation by jointly conducting mutually agreed propaganda, by taking agreed joint action and rendering mutual help whenever possible and necessary. This, in the opinion of the Conference, can be achieved "inter alia" by—

(a) Organising joint labour weeks in different parts of the country;

(b) Holding joint May Day celebrations and meetings;

(c) Organising joint propaganda meetings; and

(d) Issuing from time to time joint statements on matters affecting the interests of the working classes.

(B) The joint conference further resolves that the following shall form the executive of the All-India Joint Labour Board:—

President—Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A.

General Secretary—Mr. R. S. Ruikar.

Members:—Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Mr. Aftab Ali. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar and Sibnath Banerjee.

The Executive of the Board shall frame rules for the proper working of the Board and these rules will not be consistent with the policies jointly laid down by the two Organisations.

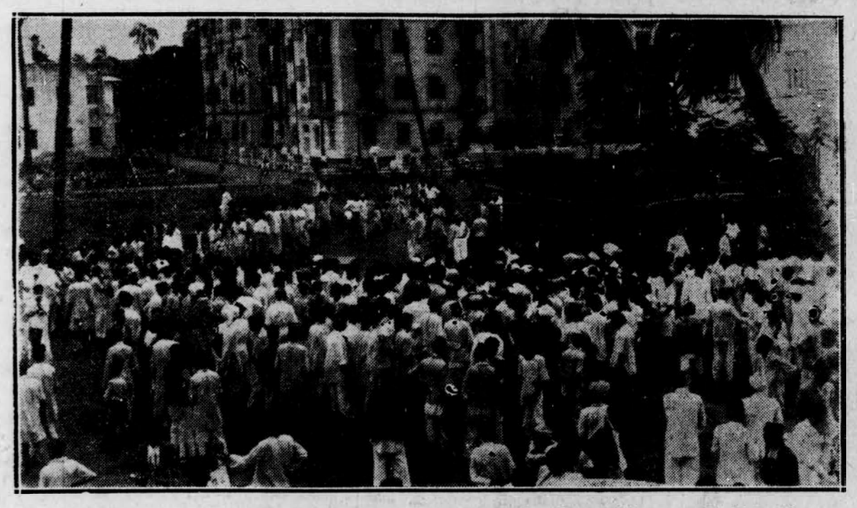
THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

2. The Joint Conference between the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation is of considered opinion that the New Government of India Act, far from removing the objectionable features of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, has been made more retrograde and reactionary. It is conceived in a spirit of distrust of the Indian people and it neither provides for Self-Government nor is it based on democratic principles. The representation given to labour is utterly inadequate and falls far short even of the representation given to the landed and commercial interests through special or general constituencies. The Act holds out no prospect of the Indian masses and the working classes ever securing an adequate and effective voice and control in the legislatures and administration of the country and is, therefore, unacceptable to them. The joint conference holds the view that no constitution will meet the requirements of the Indian masses and the working classes or satisfy their legitimate aspirations or allay the present political and economic discontent—which is not designed to endow India with a status of self-governing country based on democratic constitution.

WAGE CUTS.

3. The Joint Conference views with great alarm the present deplorable plight to which the industrial workers in India have been reduced by the methods of rationalisation, policies of wage-cuts and retrenchment adopted by the employers which have seriously reduced the purchasing powers of the masses and thrown out of employment thousands of workers and which have disturbed the workers' social and economic life to the great detriment of national efficiency. This conference, therefore, recommends to the Joint Labour Board to take, in consultation with the Congress and the Federation, such steps as may be necessary to increase the organised strength of the workers and to check the employers' tendencies to effect wage cuts. This conference further suggests that the question of protection to industries should be reopened and a detailed enquiry into the results

(Continued on page 9).



The elections to the Executive Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay, were held on Sunday. Above is a scene of the polling booths at the Kamgar Maidan.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the All India Trades Union Congress, supervising the Girni Kamgar Union elections on Sunday.

BAHRAIN BANS CULTURED PEARLS

Measure To Protect Arab Divers From Destitution

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A recent proclamation of the Bahrain Government announced that the import into and transport, sale, possession or manufacturing of cultured or tinted pearls in Bahrain is strictly prohibited The Political Agent, Bahrain now reports that two persons were convicted on 20th July last for sale of cultured pearls and were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

The chief means of livelihood of all the Arab States of the Gulf is by pearling and the introduction of cultured pearls would ruin many merchants and reduce to destitution thousands of poor pearl divers. The case, therefore, has caused considerable interest among the Arab communities of all classes along the Arab Coast and it is expected that this sentence will have the desired effect of preventing the further introduction of the cultured pearl into the Gulf.

A public meeting of the Nellary citizens protested against the recommendation of the Delimitation Committee regarding the allocation of seats on legislatures under the proposed Reforms for the Bellary district.

ALLEGED GAMBLING

Hubli Police Raid Bombay Entertainment House & Arrest 4 Persons

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Aug. 5.

On Saturday night there was great sensation when the Hubli Police raided the Bombay Show and Entertainment House. Four persons were arrested on a charge of gambling under the pretence playing bingo. The arrested persons were later released on bail. The raid appears to be sequel to complaints made by some prominent persons to the District Magistrate some time back.

On Sunday evening the Ganesh Mandal, Hubli, decided to invite Dr. Moonje on the occasion of the Ganesh Chaturthi festival.

E. B. RAILWAY EARNINGS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4

The total approximate gross earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway from April 1 to July 20 were Rs. 146.11 lakhs as against the audited earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 145.81 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 0.30 lakhs.—United Press.

Dadu: A Hindu woman has given birth to triplets, two being females and one being male. The latter died shortly after the delivery while the girls are living.

BARODA STRIKE ENDS

Jagadish Mill Workers Return To Work

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Aug. 5.

As a sequel to the sympathetic attitude of the Mill Management the strike in the Jagdish Mill has ended peacefully and all workers have resumed work. A police force was stationed at the mill gate as a precautionary measure.

The Working Committee of the Praja Mandal has appointed a subcommittee to chalk out a plan for the Gaekwar Diamond Jubilee Celebration.

ADVOCATE REPRIMANDED

For Gross Negligence In Not Filing Appeal In Time

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

An Advocate of the Calcutta High Court was reprimanded today by Mr. Justice Costello, sitting with Mr. Justice Lort Williams and Mr. Justice Henderson, for his "gross negligence" in the performance of his duties as an Advocate in not filing an appeal in time on behalf of his client, Mr. J. C Galstaun with the result that it became barred by limitation.

Their lordships took a "lenient" attitude in the matter, hoping that the experience through which the Advocate had passed would serve as a serious warning. They, however, desired it to be clearly understood that the conduct complained of could not be tolerated, for there was no doubt that the Advocate had behaved in a manner in which no Advocate of the High Court ought to behave and if this form of behaviour was repeated it would be incumbent upon the Court to deal with the Advocate concerned not only by way of issuing a warning against him, but by meting out a deterrent punishment.

Their lordships reprimanded the Advocate concerned and directed him to pay the costs of the proceedings. Beyond that, they said, no action need be taken.—A.P.

BENGAL'S WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4

During the week ended the 27th July, 1935, there were altogether 1,139 cases of attacks and 576 deaths from cholera in the Presidency of Bengal as against 1173—587 in the preceding week. Small-pox figures were 223—55 as against 165—61 in the preceding week. Out of 112 attacks only 9 persons died of influenza during the week under report while cerebro-spinal meningitis was responsible for 18 attacks and 12 deaths.—United Press.

Found After 18 Months

AMAZING STORY OF CHILD KIDNAPPED IN BOMBAY

Bombay Police Unravel Mystery

The amazing story of how a six-year old girl, kidnapped 18 months ago, was tracked through 17 towns and villages, isolated hamlets and jungles, while wading through knee-deep and flooded areas, and ultimately found in an Ashram at Ahmedabad, was narrated by Sub-Inspector Huzar Ahmed Khan of the Princess Street Police Station, when applying to Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday for a remand in custody of the accused in the case.

It appears that eighteen months ago one Mohan Jiva walked into the Princess Street Police Station and reported that his daughter then aged about 6-1/2 years had been kidnapped by one Goculdas and his wife Mani, who were his guests for some months.

The Police made inquiries and failed to get any clue or sufficient corroborative evidence to work upon.

About two months ago Goculdas and Mani were seen walking along Lamington Road by a friend of Jiva. The latter accosted them and handed them over to a police constable as the persons suspected of having kidnapped his friend's daughter. The constable took them to the Lamington Road Police station and from there as the case had been recorded by the Princess Street police, the parties were sent to that station.

Rai Sahib Dere and his Sub-Inspector Hazar Amed Khan made careful inquiries in Bombay but all of them proved abortive. As a last measure the Inspector obtained from the Magistrate a final remand of the accused persons in order to make inquiries at Bhuj, the native place of the accused. The remand was granted and Inspector Dere sent Sub-Inspector Khan with the two prisoners to Porbander to make investigations there.

Fateful Recognition.

Coming out of the Porbunder station with the prisoners under escort, Sub-Inspector Khan and his charges were surrounded by an inquisitive crowd. Among them were several drivers in charge of motor vehicles plying for hire. The officer was struck with the amiable glance of recognition given by one of the drivers to the woman prisoner.

After all, the officer thought Porbunder is the native place of the prisoners. But that amiable glance still lingered in the officer's vision and without giving him the slightest suspicion that might rouse his rustic awe, the officer questioned the driver and found out the accused had been in Porbunder along with a child some 16 or 17 months ago. That was enough for the officer to work upon. He flashed the news over the wires to his Inspector at Bombay that the visit to Porbunder had given him the first clue to the sowing of the mission with which he had been entrusted. The child had been seen in the company of the accused.

The Officer then worked feverishly on this clue. He visited the various Lohana charitable institutions and discovered from their records that the accused and the child came to them and obtained financial assistance. The accused, it is stated, were identified by the authorities but yet the stolid silence maintained by the accused was not broken.

The officer followed up his investigations. Picking up a clue here and there, he tracked the footsteps of the accused across paths they had tramped sixteen months ago. A visit to a village in Rajkot followed and from there to Jamnagar, Dwarka, and Kalyanpur.

At this station an amazing discovery was made. For the first time the officer discovered that his prisoners were not husband and wife but brother and sister and were natives of this village. Seven years before, under rather mysterious circumstances, the pair are alleged to have vanished from the native soil and never returned to it.

Disguised As Villager

Undaunted the Sub-Inspector, who received messages of encouragement from his Inspector Rai Saheb Dere, came back to Viramgam and from there once again picked up the thread of his inquiries and tracked the child to Chorvadodra.

Disguising himself as a villager, the officer strode out into the midst of the local rustics and following their gossip with keen interest he persuaded one of the villagers to tell him the story of the missing girl's whereabouts.

A child of the description, he was told had been found in the outskirts of the jungle, deserted by a Bawa, the child had told them. She was taken into the home of a barber kept there for four months and then turned out. The child was well-treated during her sojourn in the home of the barber as he believed to be the off-spring of a Bawa (a Saint).

From the street, the child was taken into the home of a carpenter by his wife. After a few months the carpenter's wife took the child to Ahmedabad and there it was handed over to an Ashram. The woman who handed over the child to the Ashram was traced and taken to Ahmedabad.

Father's Mistake.

But the most extraordinary climax to these baffling scenes was witnessed at the Ashram when the father of the child claimed another child as his own. The complications which set in thereupon would appear like a story from the pages of fiction. The officer was confronted with a still more intriguing and novel situation when another police officer from some other district claimed the second child.

The solution, however, was close at hand. When all the children from the Ashram were paraded before the complainant and the police officers, the child recognised her father after the cruel separation wrought by evil hands 18 months before, and with joy ran out with eager outstretched arms towards him.

The woman from Chorvadodra also recognised the child and identified her as the one which her relatives were entrusted with to be handed over to the Ashram.

The last link in the chain of evidence was thus forged and the officer returned to Bombay after eleven memorable days which must have left an indelible imprints on his memory and brought credit and fame to the City Police Force.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION
will close
TO-MORROW
7th AUGUST
ENTRY
COUPONS
will be available
from
SUNDAY
EDITIONS
of
21st JULY
28th JULY
&
4th AUGUST
Send any number of Entries

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.